The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

A FREE BANKING PROPOSITION.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BILL TO EQUALIZE THE CURRENCY—CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The financial discussion in the Senate will take an entirely new turn to-morrow. The substitute for the bill now pending there, which Mr. Cameron will offer, provides for the removal of the restrictions of the National Bank law upon the limit of circulation, leaving all other restrictions now existing in the laws. The offering of this substitute brings before the Senate the question of free banking in all its aspects, and the proposition for withdrawing currency from some of the States to distribute among others, will, to all appearances, be indefinitely laid aside. Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, has a substitute, which he will offer, to increase legal tender circulation to $400,000,000, but this meets with comparatively little favor. Congress, in both Houses, has been drifting steadily in the direction of free banking, and it is the opinion of those best informed that some kind of a free banking law will be the principal financial measure adopted at this session. The opposition to free banking comes from those who are opposed to any increase whatever in the volume of circulation, and who fear that the removal of restrictions to the issue of bank notes will result in a large expansion of the currency. Senator Sherman and many others fear that the result will be a cheapening of greenbacks and an immediate rise in the premium on gold. Senator Morton and some others hold the opinion that free banking will increase the value of greenbacks, providing, of course, there is no further issue of them, because it will increase the demand for legal tenders for the purposes of redemption and the maintenance of the reserve required by law. If a free banking law is enacted, it will probably contain some provision fixing a limit to the amount of notes that may be issued, but this limit would be extensive enough to be practically the removal of all restrictions. Some propositions will be brought forward intended to prevent the accumulation of currency in New-York at those seasons when it is not demanded for the legitimate business of the country. The first proposition made for this purpose is to prohibit banks from paying interest to other banks for deposits. But several other schemes for accomplishing the purpose have been, or will be, brought forward as the discussion advances. The proposition for free banking will satisfy, in the main, the demand of the people of the West for more currency, as it places within their reach all the benefits of the National Banking law, so far as they choose to invest their capital in banking business. It does not seem to be doubted that the Senate has undergone considerable change of sentiment on this subject since the beginning of the session, and while it is impossible, in advance of further discussion and some considerable canvassing, to predict what the vote may be upon a direct proposition, such as Mr. Cameron will present, it seems not improbable that it may command a substantial majority. It will gain great strength from the fact that it comes from Mr. Cameron, representing one of the great and wealthy Eastern States. If passed by the Senate there is every reason to believe that the House will concur, although considerable delay may be occasioned by disagreements as to propositions for redemption and other details, which many will desire to have incorporated in the Free Banking bill.

RADICAL REFORM IN THE TREASURY.

The House Committee on Appropriations now expect to finish the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill to-morrow. This bill suggests one radical reform. In the law passed about two years ago, it was provided that one per centum of the amount of bonds of the new loan issued should be reserved as a fund for the expenses of this loan, but it appears that, under a construction given to this law by the Treasury Department, one per centum is reserved, not only upon the amount of the bonds of the national loan which are issued, but upon all the issues of the Treasury Department, both of the national bonds and of national bank and fractional currency. This one per centum creates a large fund, which is disbursed practically at the discretion of the disbursing officers under no specific regulation of law. While it is believed that in the main this fund has been judiciously and honestly administered, the committee, in view of the construction given to the law, have thought that the discretion thus left to one official is too great, and have consequently unanimously decided to recommend a repeal of this law, and to propose as a substitute a law requiring regular specific estimates and appropriations for the expenses of printing and issuing bonds and currency. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which has grown to large proportions under this fund, and which now has 1,200 employes, has been unjustly assailed in many quarters. The committee have found that the work of this bureau is very extensive, and that much of the work is done with remarkable cheapness. This is especially true of what is called "piece work." An idea of one branch of the work done by this bureau may be gathered from the fact that by actual measurement the average amount of mutilated national bank-notes and fractional currency daily burned at the department is one cubic cord. All this vast quantity of notes, often comprising millions in value, must be cut in different pieces, counted, registered, and recorded in various ways.

THE REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts for the first half of this month amount to $4,418,000. This is the average of the receipts for the half month preceding the panic, and is considered as a hopeful indication of the general revival of business. It is, however, suggested that these figures do not exactly represent the normal condition of business, for the reason that the distilleries of the country are now worked to their utmost capacity, in view of the possibility of an increase of tax upon whisky. The receipts from Customs for the first half of the month reached six millions, which is a slight improvement over the receipts for the first half of last month. The Customs officials, however, think that the receipts ought to have been larger, in view of the rapid approach of the Spring trade.

A CENTENNIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, intends to offer in the House to-morrow, and call a suspension of the rules upon a resolution for a meeting of Congress in Philadelphia, in September next, on the day of the hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress in that city. In his proposition is included an oration from Vice President Wilson, and it is intended that Speaker Blaine shall preside. The meeting would, of course, be informal in character, and if Mr. Kelley's resolution is passed it will have no legal force. So far as there has been any discussion of the subject to-day it has been generally hostile, and it seems doubtful if the proposition will receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

THE POWER TO REFUND DUTIES.

Mr. Kasson will call for a suspension of the rules to-morrow upon the bill from the Ways and Means Committee to take from the Secretary of the Treasury the power to refund Customs duties on a reversal of his own rulings as to the application of the Tariff laws. The bill will undoubtedly pass, but if an opportunity were offered a substitute would be presented which would go much further than the bill reported from the committee, and take away wholly the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to refund any money received from Customs duties, or to take any money whatever out of the Treasury on his own warrant, without express authority of law. This practice of the department is very generally disapproved. The passage of the bill will not, however, reflect on any action of Secretary Richardson, as the law has sanctioned the same proceedings for many years.

THE REPORTED INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Nothing has been received by the Interior Department to-day in relation to the Indian difficulties at the Red Cloud Agency. The full particulars are expected by mail in two or three days. It is believed that it will be learned that the murder of the Clerk, Appelton, resulted from some wrangle about the distribution of rations, and that no further acts of violence have been committed. The murder was done on distribution day, by a chief of the Minneconjon Sioux, a very troublesome band that comes down from the north to receive supplies. The story of the murder of wood-choppers was disproved yesterday, and it is not believed at the department that war with the Sioux has begun or is pending. Such a war would be a very serious matter, as there are, at least, 5,000 Indian warriors around the Red Cloud Agency, and almost every one of them has a pony. If they had any means of gathering and transporting supplies, they could easily destroy the City of Cheyenne; as it is, they would probably prove a match for all the troops west of the Missouri River. The nearest troops are at Fort Laramie, ninety miles from the agency. Gen. Smith has telegraphed that on the information of the Interior Department, that the arms which he had ordered intercepted were for the defense of the agency instead of for the Indians, he has countermanded his order, and the arms will go forward. The tone of the dispatches received from Agent Howard, in reporting Appelton's death, and the fact that nothing later has been heard from him, indicates that he considers himself in no danger. Supplies for the Sioux are going forward regularly, and they are receiving all and more than the terms of the treaty demand. Still it may turn out that affairs are in a much more serious condition than is supposed.

THE DINNER TO CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Chief Justice Waite will arrive here Monday or Tuesday. The dinner to him, which has been announced, is fixed for Thursday evening next. There will be present, as invited guests of the graduates and students of Yale, who give the dinner, the President and Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Assistant Secretaries of State and Interior, Gen. Sherman, the representative from the district in which Judge Waite resides, and the Ohio Senators. The invitations are all out, and are nearly all accepted.

PITTSBURG.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE CITY—THE MUNICIPAL CONTEST IN ALLEGHANY CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 15.—The local political outlook is decidedly more cheering than it was on Monday last. The withdrawal of David Kirk, the bolters' candidate for Mayor, in favor of McCarthy, leaves a comparatively clear field for the latter gentleman, and his friends are confident of electing him by a fair majority. Guthrie, the Democratic candidate, will not poll the full party vote, while Horsberger, the Temperance candidate, will not take many votes from either party. W. D. Moore, Chairman of the Democratic Committee has published a card declaring that John A. Elder, nominated for Controller by the Democracy, is ineligible for the office on account of holding a seat in the City Council, and advises the party not to vote for him. Mr. Moore also urges, as a reason for not supporting Elder, that the latter worked and voted for State Treasurer Mackey in the campaign of 1873.

In Alleghany City the fight for the Mayoralty is in peculiar shape. The Republicans nominated Col. David L. Smith by direct vote, at the primary elections. No Democratic nomination has been made, but there are three or four independent candidates in the field. Mr. Fairly, a Democrat, will probably receive the bulk of the vote of his party. Mr. Ormsby Phillips, a Republican in politics, manufacturer, and man of some position and character, became a candidate in response to a call from a large number of influential citizens, and expects to draw a large vote from this class, many of whom are dissatisfied with party management of municipal affairs. As the case stands at present, the chances of Smith are best, he having a well-arranged party machinery in his favor.

DEATH OF AN OLD ANTI-SLAVERY MAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—A. A. Guthrie, one of the prominent original Anti-Slavery men of Ohio, and for twelve years Internal Revenue Collector for the Thirteenth District, died in Zanesville last evening.

LOSS OF TWO SCHOONERS.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 15.—The schooners John D. Buckalew, of New-Brunswick, Capt. Bell, coal laden, and Horace L., of Newark, Capt. Francis, iron laden. both consigned to the consolidated road at this port, arrived, but were unable to get in on Friday night, in consequence of the gale, and anchored off Merwin's Point, in the Sound, where both went down. The crew of the Buckalew succeeded in reaching shore in the schooner's yawl. Nothing has been heard of the crew of the Horace L., and it is supposed they are lost.

THE PULLMAN CAR TAX ON TRAVELERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The Pullman Palace Car Company pays to-morrow its regular quarterly dividend of three dollars per share, or twelve per cent. per annum. The earnings largely exceed the dividend, the Winter's business having proved better than last year's, notwithstanding the diminished railroad traffic since the panic.

THE THAW ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The thaw continues, and fears are entertained of a sudden breaking up of the Hudson. Reports to-night from up the river state that, as a general thing, there will be no ice cutting to-morrow.

HOMICIDE AT A CHRISTENING PARTY.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—A christening party was held, on Saturday night, at the house of John Barry, in Highland District, at which Lawrence Norton, aged twenty-five, was fatally stabbed, and was found dying in the street early on Sunday morning. Five men and two women, including Barry, have been arrested on suspicion of connection with the homicide.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

HARD NAMES—FOREIGN DIPLOMATISTS IN RUSSIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1874.

A writer in the *Guardian* and a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* are at loggerheads on the subject of Alfgar and his wife Alfgifa, Ealdgyth, Wulfnoth, and Griffyd ap Llwelyn. Dean Stanley is at the bottom of it all. Not content with calling Vladimir Monomachus, one of the ancient Scandinavian Grand Princes of Kieff, "Prime of Muscovy," (though the City of Moscow, or Moscva, whence "Muscovy" had no existence until some generations after Vladimir,) he has spoken of the marriage of Wulfgytha, daughter of Harold, with the said Vladimir, and in doing so has not explained whether he considers the young lady to have been the daughter of Ealdgyth, (with an l,) or of Eadgyth, (without the l.) Sudden dives into unfamiliar history, especially history of a semi-fabulous kind, are always dangerous things; but a little too much is being made of Dean Stanley's natural wish to say something agreeable in reference to the connection just formed between the reigning families of England and Russia. The present Emperor of Russia is certainly not descended from Prince Vladimir of Kieff, nor is her gracious Majesty the Queen related, except in the most remote and most indirect manner, to Wulfgytha, the daughter of Harold; who, by the way, would have called her Scandinavian or Varangian cousin, settled in Russia, not "Vladimir," but "Woldemar." But it is true, all the same, that in the eleventh century an English Princess married a Russian Prince, as now an English Prince has married a Russian Princess. The very beautiful sermon in which Dean Stanley made his unfortunate mention of Vladimir and Wulfgytha, (a nice title, by the way, just now for an historical novel,) also composed a prayer for the happiness of the young couple, which I thought appropriate and touching, but which is condemned in the sternest manner by one of our religious journals; partly as being the wrong sort of prayer, partly because, right or wrong, it ought not to have been introduced in the middle of a sermon. An Anglican clergyman has no right, it seems, in preaching, to pray for the welfare of those he is addressing, (such practices should be left to Presbyterians and Non-conformists generally;) still less is he justified, if he *will* introduce a prayer, in giving it the form of the "three-fold benediction of the Cohanim." It is difficult to say all at once what the "three-fold benediction of the Cohanim" may be. But unless the *Church Times*, the organ of the high Anglican, self-styled "Anglo-Catholic" Party in our much-divided Church is altogether wrong, it is to be found in the sermon preached by Dean Stanley on the occasion of the marriage just celebrated with so much pomp at St. Petersburg.

MR. MICHELL'S RECALL FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

You have heard, I dare say—have, perhaps, even been informed by telegraph—of the alleged "recall" of Mr. Michell to England. You may even have wondered what such an incident could mean, and why so much importance should be attached to the journey of a Secretary of Embassy, bearing dispatches, from St. Petersburg to London. The telegraph has given us news, more or less speculative, about Mr. Michell, from St. Petersburg, from Berlin, from Cologne; and to render no matter what fact important, it is only necessary to make it the subject of a telegram. But the telegraph, as I was hinting, does not, in this as in other cases, confine itself to fact. It is not true, to begin with, that Mr. Michell has been recalled; nor does any one whose mouth is not closed know how it came to pass that, after being attached to the person of the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. Michell left St. Petersburg just as the Duke arrived in that city. Mr. Michell, however, has certainly one great fault—he possesses a thorough knowledge of the Russian language and of Russian affairs, and the Russians seem to be under the impression that he has not of late made use of his knowledge to their advantage. Whatever they may think on that subject, the general effect of all Mr. Michell has written about Russia, has been to raise that country in the opinion of English men. I, of course, speak only of what Mr. Michell has written, directly or indirectly, for publication, such as Murray's "Handbook to Russia," which Mr. Michell edited; an unsigned article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Constitutional Government in Russia," published nearly a dozen years ago, when society in St. Petersburg and Moscow, under the influence of the legislation for the emancipation of the serfs, was mad for political self-government; and various reports on Russian commerce; the tenure of land in Russia, and so on, addressed, in the first instance, to the Foreign Office, and afterward published in official Blue Books. Mr. Michell holds at this moment, the two posts of Second Secretary of Embassy, and of Consul at St. Petersburg, and he is under orders to return to St. Petersburg with dispatches this week. More than that, no one who is likely to speak knows anything as to a subject about which more will be heard when the festivities in honor of the Ducal and Grand Ducal marriage is at an end. It is to be hoped that our Government will then bear in mind what Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and his predecessors during the past twelve or fifteen years, are not likely to forget—that Mr. Michell has rendered services of great importance, indeed of the highest importance, if the theory enunciated by Mr. (now lord) Odo Russell, in his evidence before the Committee on the Diplomatic Service be true, viz.: that the main duties of modern diplomatists consist, not in endeavoring to influence the courts to which they are sent, but in observing accurately, and transmitting the result of their observations, to the Government at home. That is but a poor view of the functions of an ambassador, but it is pre-eminently the view entertained in the present day by our Government, and it is scarcely too much to say that for all the information, direct or indirect, that the British Government has received during the last fifteen years from St. Petersburg, it has been indebted to Mr. Michell. For many years that gentleman was the only member of the diplomatic body at St. Petersburg who possessed a full and accurate knowledge of the Russian language; and I believe that the only foreign diplomatist who shares that advantage with him now is Mr. Schuyler, Secretary to the American Legation.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATISTS IN RUSSIA.

The vulgar idea of most diplomatists sent to St. Petersburg has been, until within the last few years, that to learn the Russian language was a work not only of great difficulty, but of comparatively little utility; and the Russians themselves have done their best to encourage this latter delusion. The Russians like a diplomatist who does not understand their language. To such a one it is easy (for example) to represent that on a given question there is a strong national feeling, when by turning to a number of Russian newspapers and magazines it will be easy to show that the said feeling had no existence. A diplomatist in Russia is placed in many ways at a disadvantage by not understanding the national tongue; and the greatest of all great diplomatists and politicians was so fully convinced of this, that when he arrived at St. Petersburg as Prussian Minister, he at once began to study Russian, and, doing so with his characteristic energy and pertinacity, mastered it in six months. I had once the honor of taking some lessons in Russian from a student of the St. Petersburg University, who had taught Freiherr Von Bismarck—he was not a Count until some time afterward, nor had he until then taken any important part in the affairs of Europe; and I well remember the young Professor's speaking to me of the industry and aptitude of his distinguished pupil, the Prussian Minister, as something marvelous. I believe he did so partly by way of reproving me for my comparative indolence. Like so many of his countrymen, he hated the Germans; but he made an exception in favor of Bismarck, whose good-will in studying the Russian language had taken his heart—as some quality or other possessed by the great statesman gains the heart of every one who is brought into contact with him. Prince Bismarck would probably not subscribe to Lord Odo Russell's doctrine, that the chief duty of an Ambassador abroad is to act as a sort of "own correspondent" to his Government at home; but, admitting that doctrine to be all-sufficient, then the only Ambassador (or Minister) at St. Petersburg who has ever been in a position to study Russian for himself, and thus to do the best possible work for his Government, is Prince Bismarck.

MR. GUILDFORD ONSLOW.

Justice, which pursues with halting step the criminal, but sometimes catches him at last, has just laid by the heels Mr. Guildford Onslow, chief backer of the Tichborne claimant. Once a popular man in the neighborhood of Guildford, where his family have large estates, and for many years one of the representatives of that borough in Parliament, Mr. Guildford Onslow has just been ignominiously defeated by his first cousin, Mr. Denzill Onslow. Mr. "Guildford" Onslow may now as well drop his pronomen, which he owes to the accident of having been born the day on which his father was elected member for the place which refuses to have anything more to do with the son. Speaking of names, how many very strong ones have been given the claimant, but not one that he does not richly deserve! The Lord Chief Justice in his summing up, referring to the worst of the numerous slanders uttered by the man, has just spoken of his "filthy, foul, blighting, unholy, and abominable touch;" and Sir John Coleridge, in concluding his speech at the first trial, described him neatly and accurately as "an impostor, a perjurer, a forger, a calumniator, and a villain." Every one who attends to the evidence, knowing the man to be what he is, will agree that there must be something wrong in our legal machinery that this "imposter, perjurer, forger, calumniator, and villain," with his "filthy, foul, blighting, unholy, and abominable touch," should find it possible to occupy so long the time and attention of our Judges, and put the country to an expense which is calculated at from £25,000 to £30,000.

S. E.

THE CHICAGO POISONING CASE.

DEATH OF WILLIE THOMPSON—TEA-POISONING SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The mysterious poisoning case in the southern part of this city is the absorbing theme of conversation here to-day. Willie Thompson died early this morning, and this makes the third death in the family. The mother and the nurse are still in a precarious condition. They are out of their minds most of the time. No traces of poison have yet been discovered. While many theories are advanced, none seems to afford the proper solution. Poison in the food—in the tea, very likely—seems to be the most reasonable, as all are either dead or sick that partook of it, while the baby at the breast, though but nine days old, was exposed to cold for many hours, and is now quite well. Mr. Thompson, the father, is nearly demented with grief. The mother has not been informed of the death of her children. The inquest will be held to-day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the two Thompson children was not held to-day. A third child died to-day, and the nurse, Mrs. Behrens, who was at first suspected of having some connection with the affair, is now very ill with symptoms similar to those in the other cases. The physicians are still unable to determine the cause of the deaths, but there seems to be a general impression that they were caused by gas from the coal stove. The nurse, when found, was apparently in a very precarious condition.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott is thus early announced as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Kentucky at the next election.

Patrick Cady hanged himself on Friday night, in New-Haven. The cause assigned is depression of spirits, owing to being out of employment.

The negroes of Tennessee are to hold a State Convention in Nashville, April 28, to urge the abrogation of all discriminations because of color or race.

Gen. John Tyler, son of the late President Tyler, was licensed to preach at the session of the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Tallahassee, Fla.

It is said that one of the objects of the contemplated visit to Europe by President Eliot, of Harvard University, is to seek a successor to Prof. Agassiz.

Thomas Meyer was arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of arson. He is accused of having set fire to his saloon on Bloomfield avenue last Friday morning. He was held to answer.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* has come to the conclusion that President Grant "is the most manly, as he is the most liberal, of his party;" and it "unhesitatingly" says so.

Mr. Dawes has written a letter to an inquiring constituent, in which he argues at length that the letter of the Constitution has been complied with in that portion of the Salary bill which raised the President's salary, but that the whole spirit of the instrument is against the measure.

A young man named Thomas Shear was drowned in the Passaic River at Newark while crossing the river on the ice on Saturday afternoon. His body was recovered several hours later. A companion of his, who was with him at the time, also fell through the ice, but was rescued.

Seventy-two persons were killed on the railroads within the limits of Chicago in 1873. Only two were women. At the Lemont disaster, just outside the city limits, nineteen other persons were killed, making ninety-one deaths in all. Demands are now made for "stringent legislation against railroad carelessness."

Tennessee papers announce the death of Col. G. B. Williams, better known among turfmen as Old Berry Williams. He was ninety-eight years old. In his young days he had the reputation of being the best horse-trainer in the country. He trained Haynie's Maria, that ran against a famous horse called Pacolet, belonging to Andrew Jackson. Afterwards he named the horse Walk-in-Water, one of the most successful four-mile racers ever known in this country.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

RESULTS AND THE TIME TAKEN TO ACHIEVE THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—I send to-day a brief summary of results, to be published in to-morrow's *Gazette*, gathered from a large number of towns, showing the success obtained by the praying women, and the time required to do it in each case. The reports are up to Feb. 12.

HILLSBORO, Ohio.—The movement began Dec. 23. Three saloons are completely closed and two drug stores sell only by prescription, while two drug stores hold out and two hotel bars are nominally closed, one selling slyly. Three saloons are partly closed. Three saloons in the neighborhood and two at Perryville are closed.

GREENFIELD, Ohio.—The movement has been in progress since Jan. 12. Six saloons have been closed, five remaining open. Three drug stores have signed the pledge, one remaining obstinate.

LEESBURG, Ohio.—The movement continued here thirteen days. One saloon and two drug stores have closed. None remain open, the victory being complete.

NEW-VIENNA, Ohio.—The movement began here Jan. 13 and ceased Feb. 4, with the closing of Van Pelt's saloon. Two saloons and two drug stores have been closed. None remain open. Cider is sold at one grocery, but is handled carefully.

MORROW.—The movement began here Jan. 22, the first saloon being visited on that day. Three saloons and two other places where liquor was sold are closed. Eleven remain open still, two of which had been closed, but are opened again.

BLANCHESTER.—The temperance movement has been in progress here since Wednesday, Feb. 4. Two saloons have been closed and two drug-store keepers have signed the pledge. No place now remains open where liquor is sold.

ATHENS, Ohio.—The Woman's Temperance League was organized Feb. 6, and the first demonstration was made on the 10th. Two saloons have closed and seven remain open. One of the four druggists has signed the pledge.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind.—The movement began here Jan. 28. No saloons have been closed, and six retail and two wholesale stores remain open.

LONDON, Ohio.—The movement began here Jan. 18. Five saloons have been permanently closed, and two nominally. Thirteen still remain open, with a cheering prospect of speedily closing them.

NEW-LEXINGTON, Ohio.—The movement has been in progress here five weeks. Eight saloons, all the drug stores included, have closed. Five remain open. It is rumored that one will close to-morrow.

MUNCIE, Ind.—The movement has been in progress here five days. Four saloons have closed, and four drug stores have signed the druggists' pledge. Three saloons remain open.

WAYNESVILLE, Ohio.—The movement began here Jan. 19. One public house and two drug stores have signed the pledge. One saloon still remains open, and there is one open at Corwin, half a mile from town.

CEDARVILLE, Ohio.—The temperance movement began Feb. 2. One saloon has closed, one of the two drug stores has signed the druggists' pledge, and the other has promised to quit. One saloon is still open.

WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE, Ohio.—The movement began Dec. 15. Twelve saloons in the corporation limits and two outside have been closed. Not one remains open.

NEW-HOLLAND, Ohio.—The movement has been in progress about four weeks. Three saloons have closed. The drug store has signed the druggists' pledge. One saloon remains open, though it is temporarily closed.

LOGAN, Ohio.—Every saloon in town has closed.

FRANKLIN, Ohio.—The crusade began Jan. 21. Five saloons are closed. One is still open.

It thus appears that in twenty places where the movement has been in progress daily, from various times since Dec. 22, not less than eighty-two saloons, or places where liquors are sold, have been closed, while in the same places at the date of the report twenty remained open. In the same places twenty drug stores have agreed to not sell except on prescription, and only four have refused to sign the pledge. Since the date of this report the number of closed saloons has been considerably increased. In Pomeroy, Ohio, the liquor-sellers have made common cause and held a meeting and resolved to lock the ladies out. They propose to get an injunction if the ladies do not stop annoying them. But this action does not stop the heroic crusaders.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, INVESTED.

MEETING OF SIX HUNDRED LADIES—MEDITATED REPEAL OF THE ADAIRE LIQUOR LAW TO BE PREVENTED—THE LEGISLATURE TO BE ATTACKED FIRST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 15.—For the past few weeks the State of Ohio has been invaded by the anti-liquorites. In a number of the interior towns and villages they have been more or less successful, and from the inception of the temperance crusade the leaders have been gradually drawing in their lines toward the capital of the State. Up to the present writing there has been very little excitement upon the subject. Reports received from different towns in this State, and in Indiana, are not altogether encouraging. While some of the saloon-keepers have been converted only for the purpose of making money in another direction, there are many who have totally refused to listen to prayers and exhortations. Up to to-day there has been no manifestation of a public nature in this city worth recording. This afternoon, however, the movement was inaugurated by a meeting of the ladies of this city, who are interested in the suppression of the traffic in liquor, at the Town Street Methodist Church. The attendance was large, there being about six hundred ladies present, but there was not much enthusiasm. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Gardner, who stated the object of the meeting and requested that the ladies present would not be backward in promptly effecting their organization. Mrs. R. S. A. Janney, wife of the Treasurer of the Hocking Valley Road, was made President, and Mrs. A. Searlman was elected Secretary.

Immediately after the organization was effected, the President, Mrs. Janney, delivered an introductory address in which she gave expression to her ideas on the subject of eradicating the evils of intemperance. Incorporated in her address was the programme for the crusade which is to be directed against the liquor-sellers of this city during the coming campaign. She urged the ladies present to go to work in earnest, and visit in person the lowest underground dens up to the most extravagantly-appointed saloons where liquor is sold, and exhort the proprietors to abstain from their trade. She said that each town where the work had been carried on was but a link in the grand chain which was surely and inevitably surrounding Columbus. She was strongly in favor of establishing recruiting offices in the various wards throughout the city, and urged that it only needed the co-operation of the ladies present to make the movement a success. Her address was followed by the reading of the fourteenth chapter of St. John by Rev. Dr. Gardner, after which the congregation united in singing the thirty-second hymn.

Miss Deselom, for many years the Matron of the Ohio Penitentiary, delivered a very fervent prayer in which she asked the aid of God to enable those who were to enlist to successfully accomplish the work they were about to enter on. She strongly urged on all the volunteers that it was not a work to be undertaken lightly, and that unless they felt that they could accomplish something good, they had better not enter on the movement.

Dr. Gardner then stated that he and some of the leading temperance men of this city had met Dr. Dio Lewis last evening, while he was on his way to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and that gentleman had urged them to ask the ladies of Columbus to take no active step in the movement until his return on Monday, as he wished to give them the aid of his experience throughout the State, and prepare a plan of operations. Upon this announcement nothing further was done than singing a few hymns and offering prayers for the success of the cause. Many were the invitations extended to ladies interested in the movement to come forward and give their names, but as far as could be seen but few came forward.

In conversation, some of the leading members of the movement stated that they will adopt a different course here for the suppression of the whisky traffic from that pursued by neighboring cities and villages. It is proposed, and also given to me as a fact by Dr. Gardner, that their first onslaught will be on the State Legislature. The ladies will take possession of the rotunda of the State House, and with the Senate on one flank and the House of Representatives on the other, they will sing and pray until they have captured that branch of the iniquity. Their reason for so doing is the intimation that there is a movement on foot to repeal what is known here as the "Adaire Liquor law." If the women are successful in preventing the repeal of this law, they will extend their operations throughout the city. By the provisions of the Adaire law every man who sells liquor to a woman's husband, brother or other male relative is responsible for all damages from acts of violence committed while intoxicated, as is also the lessee or owner of the building where the liquor is sold.

To-morrow evening the warfare will be finally inaugurated, and the attempt to wipe out all the vendors of whisky be made. I have ascertained that there are about 900 saloons to be exterminated, and that Columbus has a population of 40,000 inhabitants.

On the other hand the whisky-sellers exhibit no alarm. They say they are carrying on a lawful business and that they receive their licenses the same as persons in any other business, and that if they are molested they can call upon the city and State authorities for protection. Furthermore, they have consulted eminent counsel upon the subject, who tell them that so long as they pay their taxes and they have received their respective licenses from the proper authorities, no one has any right to molest them.

Everybody, especially the reporters of the local press, is preparing for the events that may transpire during the coming week, but it is doubtful if the movement in this city will be as successful as that in other small towns throughout the State. The population of this city is largely foreign, with Germans and Irish predominating. As matters now stand, there is little or no observance of the Sabbath, so far as the sale of liquor is concerned, and the local authorities seem to make no effort to suppress the sale of whisky on Sunday any more than on any other day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Saturday night throughout the Atlantic States, the Mississippi Valley, and lake region. It has risen in the North-west. The temperature has risen in the Gulf States, lake region, Ohio Valley, and in the extreme North-west. Cloudy and threatening weather prevails throughout the Atlantic States, with fresh easterly winds on the middle Atlantic and New-England coasts. Foggy and clearing weather is reported from the Gulf coast, and clear weather from the Ohio Valley, North-west, and upper lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday in New-England, falling barometer, easterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

For the lower lake region, winds veering to south-west and north-west, with partly cloudy and clearing weather and somewhat lower temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic coast, south-westerly winds and clearing or clear weather.

For the Southern States, south-east and south-west winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and higher temperature.

For the Ohio Valley, north-west winds, rising barometer, and generally clear weather.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, rising barometer, westerly winds, lower temperature, and generally clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport. Reports from the Canadian Provinces are missing.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	20°	34°	3:30 P. M.	32°	39°
6 A. M.	21°	31°	6 P. M.	31°	35°
9 A. M.	25°	34°	9 P. M.	30°	35°
12 M	29°	37°	12 P. M.	29°	32°

Average temperature yesterday..........34⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........27⅛°

THE GALION, LOGANSPORT, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—A large meeting was held at Galion, Ohio, yesterday, in the interest of the Galion, Logansport, and Chicago Railroad. A representative of a number of New-York capitalists was present, who announced that they had arranged for the construction of the road as soon as the right of way and subscriptions to stock are secured. Engineers will be put upon the line when Spring opens, and a survey made through to Lafayette as soon as practicable.

A FRENCH COLONY IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Count De Veroux, of France, who has been examining lands in this and other States for several months past, has just closed a purchase of 40,000 acres of land on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, in Newton County, Mo., extending from Neosho from the border of the Indian Territory. The Count will erect a flour and a saw mill, a school, a church, and a store at once, and arrange as speedily as possible for bringing out about 500 French people from his estate in France, and establish a colony on these lands.

HOTEL ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—This morning two men, hailing from New-York, engaged quarters at the Commercial Hotel and shortly afterward left, when it was discovered that four rooms had been entered by means of nippers, and robbed of jewelry worth $1,000 and $250 in cash. James Maran has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the crime.

A MINER MURDERED.

BEAVER MEADOW, Penn., Feb. 15.—Neil McBride, a miner, was murdered on Main street, in this place, last evening, opposite the public house of Peter Schwab, which he had just left, with the intention of going home. It is supposed the murderer is an Irishman, about twenty years old, named Neil Paul, who has escaped. The particulars of the crime cannot be ascertained at present, as an inquest is now being held, and the testimony of numerous witnesses being taken. The murdered man leaves a wife and four young children.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

TOM'S RIVER, Feb. 14.—W. S. Sneden has been appointed Receiver of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, with power to run the road and pay the men two months' back wages. This news was received by the strikers with cheers. They have been decidedly in favor of Mr. Sneden for Receiver ever since the strike, and to-day they are nearly wild with joy. Trains are to be running over the road early next week. Hand cars have been flying thick and fast to-day between Manchester and this place. The trains have been running to-day on the Tuckerton Road uninterrupted. The strikers have not done, and say they will not do, anything whereof the authorities will have cause to complain.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE COMPOSITION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The London *Observer* says the new Ministry will probably be composed as follows:

Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor.

Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council.

Duke of Richmond, War Secretary.

Earl of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Ward Hunt or Mr. Hubbard, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary.

It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone will advise the Queen to elevate Mr. Chichester Fortescue to the Peerage.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 16—6 A. M.—A few elections in Ireland are still pending.

With the week ending Saturday, 346 Conservatives and 297 Liberals and Home Rulers had been returned to Parliament, the net Conservative gain being sixty.

The House of Commons will contain 216 new members.

THE CZAR TO VISIT ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 16—6 A. M.—The Emperor of Russia will visit England next April.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS REPORTED TO BE LOSING GROUND.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The Carlists will soon be obliged to raise the siege of Bilboa. Gen. Rivera, with the advance, 2,000 strong, of Gen. Moriones' army, is now within nine miles of Portugalete.

The national troops have defeated a band of 2,000 Carlists before Tolosa, and revictualed the city.

CUBA.

ARRESTS OF RIOTERS BY THE POLICE—THE ARREST OF THE PRIEST CASTRO.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The Police have made several arrests of parties charged with taking a leading part in the demonstration of Thursday evening. Among them are Señor Niceto Sola, editor of the defunct Republican journal, *El Gorro Frijjio*; Evaristo Gutierrez, a companion of Señor Martinez, whose arrest was reported on Friday; also a lawyer named Chaple, and a coachman.

The arrest of the priest Castro on Friday was in no way connected with politics, although the prisoner is a well-known Republican. He was taken into custody at the instance of the Bishop.

There has been no attempt to renew the late disturbance.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Roman telegram to the Manchester *Guardian* says that the Italian Government is about to address a note to the European powers in reference to the Ambassadors of those powers to the Papal See. It is proposed that they should be recalled, and replaced by members of the church, and their functions be officially recognized only in reference to purely spiritual affairs.

Archbishop Ledochowski, who has been thrown into prison for his religious opinions by the German Government, has addressed a letter to the Superior President of the Province of Posen, in which he declares that neither menaces nor condemnations will force him to depart from his episcopal duties, and that he will never aid the State, which has a limited domain upon earth, in interfering in affairs purely spiritual and ecclesiastical.

It is a circumstance worth noting that the native British regiments who are engaged on the gold coasts have been found to withstand the climate much better than the West Indian troops, all of whom are colored. The facility with which the British race becomes acclimatized has long been well marked and recognized by anthropologists; but the contrast afforded in the present instance has not often, if ever, been obtainable before, and it is of some scientific value.

The project of an International Postal Congress seems at last about to be realized, if the *Nouvelliste de Bâle* be rightly informed. That journal announces that the Swiss Federal Council has fixed the opening of the Congress for the 15th of September, 1874. All Governments are invited to participate in it, including the tributary States of Turkey, Roumania, Servia, and Egypt. Russia and France are the only countries as yet which have placed any reserves on their adhesion.

England has another small war on her hands, or might have had, or will have, for we hardly know how it is. The chief of the Kossohs, another African tribe, has burned a British town and carried British subjects into slavery; upon which facts coming to the ears of Mr. Gladstone's Government, they at once determined to take prompt action to punish the savage, and to organize an expedition against him. How the dissolution of Parliament will affect this has not yet become apparent.

A writer in the *Victoria Magazine*, of which Miss Emily Faithfull is the editor, says: "Germany, in spite of its military successes, and the splendor of its triumphs in the realms of science, stands lower in the scale of civilization than any other European country, except Turkey; for in no other country does woman occupy so ignoble and servile a position. In England women are treated with respect. In France and America, so long as they are young and pretty, they are worshiped. In Germany they are simply utilized."

A few weeks ago two persons representing themselves to be American ladies engaged rooms at Price's Hotel, Dover street, London, of which Mr. Denyer is the proprietor. As they received visits from gentlemen at later hours of the night, or rather earlier hours of the morning, than accorded with Mr. Denyer's notions of propriety, the latter took means to prevent their visitors having access to the hotel at such hours. Whereupon, one of them, a Mr. Foster, attacked Mr. Denyer with a walking-stick, and has since appeared at the Police court and held in $15,000 bail. The affair has created some excitement in the American colony in London.

A remarkable discovery has been made in the South Pacific. Capt. Scott, of the ship Elgiva, of Liverpool, in his last voyage touched at the small island of Bellinghausen, and there found a South Sea Islander, its only inhabitant. The man could not speak a word of English, and was therefore perfectly unable to explain to his rescuers how or in what way he had become a "Robinson Crusoe." He had received some injuries, which tend to the supposition that he had been brought from one of the cluster of the Polynesian Islands, and left to famish after being first maltreated. He had lived by eating cocoa-nuts and oysters, and but for his discovery would probably have been able to sustain nature for some time. He was taken to London by Capt. Scott and thence transferred to Liverpool, where he is now working as a laborer at the docks.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

The anniversary services of the Ladies' Association of the House of the Good Shepherd at Tompkins Cove, Rockland County, N. Y., were held last evening at Trinity Church, in Twenty-fifth street. Among those present were Bishop Potter, who presided, Rev. Dr. Haight, Rev. Dr. Dix, and Rev. Mr. Gallagher. The annual report of the association was read at the conclusion of the services. The association numbers sixty-three members, and its object is to provide good food and clothing for the inmates of the institution.

FINE ARTS.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

NEW PICTURES AND NEW SCHOOLS—THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION.

Turning our attention for a time from American art as exemplified in the exhibition at the Academy of Design, we may study with some profit the fine collection of paintings now on view at the Goupil Gallery, ranging, as it does, from the broad, grand style and masterly touch of Andreas Achenbach to the elaborate, delicately-manipulated pictures of B. C. Koek-Koek, Saintin, Percy, and others. The Achenbach is a large work, giving a view of the low, sandy coast of a portion of Holland, near Scheveningen, probably, with a wide expanse of stormy sea, on which the "white horses" are riding, and a dark, threatening sky,

> "Cramming all the blast before it;
> In its breast a thunderbolt."

The foreground is very simply composed. A couple of rude, strongly-built fishing-boats have run ashore on the yielding sand, to escape the fury of the gale, and their crews have landed and are carrying out the anchors. This is all. The picture is, therefore, a "sky picture," and certainly we may seldom see one in which the strife of the elements is more grandly or faithfully depicted. There is here no striving after effects that never existed save in the artist's imagination; no impossible combination of colors that were never seen in juxtaposition, save on canvas; no attempt to "o'erstep the modesty of nature." We know that just such a scene as the artist has here given us may be witnessed any day on the coast of Holland, and that all Achenbach has done has been to combine the grander effects of nature, rejecting those trival ones that would have merely encumbered his work without adding anything to its strength. In a very different style is "The Storm," by B. C. Koek-Koek, painted in 1843, yet fresh and bright in color, as if just from the artist's easel. It represents the borders of a forest, the trees swaying and bending with the wind, the dust from the road in the foreground flying in eddies. This is a Summer afternoon's storm, such a one as springs up in half an hour, and ceases as suddenly. There is nothing grand, nothing terrifying here, and we feel that in a few minutes the landscape now obscured will be restored to its original brightness. It is such a scene as Koek-Koek loved to paint, and, in spite of its somewhat academic formality, there is in it a felicity of execution and a charm of color that hold us spell bound. From S. R. Percy we find a view in North Wales, painted last year, which has some of the characteristics of Koek-Koek's work, so far at least as color and elaborate finish go. It is a peaceful scene. The eye rests first on a field of golden grain, backed by some dark forest trees, and is then carried into the picture by a calm, bright, silvery stream, in which cattle are lazily drinking. Beyond rise verdant hills, on whose sides soft, cool shadows are sleeping. Above is a sky which, one cannot help thinking, would have better suited the scene had the artist been content with greater simplicity in his cloud forms. Nevertheless, this is a very charming composition, full of the sentiment of English scenery, and a fair example of the modern English school, showing conscientious study and both careful and skillful work.

Carl Becker's illustration of a passage from Goethe's "Goetz Von Berlichingen," in which Adelaide is playing at chess with her uncle, the Bishop who is interrupted in the progress of the game by a message from Adelaide's lover, is also here. It may, perhaps, be said that the artist has not exhibited any great power of imagination; yet the composition shows good work, strong expression, correct drawing, and truthful color. The two principal figures are finely posed, and there is a harmony about the whole work that cannot fail to please.

Mr. George H. Boughton has a very large canvas entitled "The Siren"—not one of those that dwelt near the Island of Caprea, and caused those who listened to their song to die in an ecstasy of delight, but in this case the Siren is a Gypsy girl, and the victim a shepherd lad, "more silly than his sheep." About these two figures spreads a wide brown heath, dotted here and there with trees, and beneath the forest in the back-ground stands the family residence of the Siren, a very dilapidated canvas tent, with a very ruffianly-looking woman in front of it. The figures are well drawn, and both attitude and countenance are expressive. The landscape, too, is put in with more care than Mr. Boughton usually bestows on this portion of his compositions. A smaller canvas would, however, we think, have suited the subject better. From Merle we have "La Baigneuse," a charmingly molded figure, with a pure and lovely face. The flesh-tints are unusually good, even for this great artist, and there is about the whole work a remarkable purity and absence of sensuousness; yet some old lady has taken it into her head that this picture is not fit for the public eye, and ought to be removed from the gallery, and has written to the proprietors requesting them to do so. The eye that can see anything immoral in such a picture as this must surely belong to some one whose imagination is the reverse of pure; and of course for such persons this and similar pictures are not intended. They had better keep away from them. By another French artist, Isabey, there is a small cabinet picture, "The Trumpeter," painted with all this artist's breadth of touch and audacity of style. Saintin, whose works have become famous, is represented by a young lady in a boudoir, indulging in a day dream, very beautifully painted, and with sufficient sentiment in it for such a work. The accessories are put in with unusual care. In somewhat the same style are "The Bouquet," by Toulmouche, and "The Mother," by Baugniet. Meyer Von Bremen sends the picture he had intended for the Vienna Exhibition, but which was not finished in time. It is entitled "The Proposal," and represents a handsome young peasant girl, who has just received a letter, which her mother is reading over her daughter's shoulder. The story is prettily told, a fine contrast being afforded between the smiling, bashful face of the girl, the cool, business-like aspect of the mother, and the utter indifference of the messenger who has brought the letter. A bright little landscape of Lambinet, with a brilliant sky; some excellent examples of the Spanish-Italian school; "The Coquette," by Beyle; "The Sister of Charity," by Carpentier, a pupil of Baron Leys; a very charming marine by Herzog, pupil of Andreas Achenbach; "Christmas Morning," by Seignac; "Feeding the Pigeons," by Echtler; "The Wallachian Fisherman," by P. Bohm, of Munich, and the two superb crayon drawings, by H. Reyé, charming translations of the wilder forest scenery of Europe, should not be overlooked; nor should the fine collection of water-color drawings, the taste for which department of art is rapidly increasing.

Of our own landscape artists there are two fair examples, one by Kensett and the other by Mr. W. S. Haseltine. The latter is a view in the "Pontine Marshes," with a rich, warm sky, yet with the sad, dreary look that seems eternally to hang over these ill-omened wastes. In the foreground is a pool of water, from whose surface the forms of the dark trees on its banks are reflected. Back from this stretches an almost interminable waste of marsh and meadow and water, until it is shut in by the sky. Mr. Haseltine has chosen a theme not in itself attractive, but one which he has succeeded in imbuing with a sentiment that interests us. In color he has been particularly successful, and has obtained strong and effective contrasts without any sacrifice of truth. Mr. Kensett's picture is a good example of his style, truthful in color, careful in execution, and with as much feeling in it as the somewhat trite subject admits of.

Mr. J. H. Beard's "Out All Night" deserves, we think, higher praise than it has yet received. The indignant expression of the lady, the shamefacedness of the culprit, and the helpless, innocent look of the younger members of the family, are finely portrayed. Drawing, color, and texture are equally good.

THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION.

We willingly give space to the following communication, but at the same time we must remark, in reference to it, that a criticism which points out the excellencies of a work and ignores its faults can scarcely be called a criticism at all:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1874.

A careful perusal of your articles on the exhibition of the water-color paintings now at the National Academy of Design, printed in your paper on Sunday last and the Sunday preceding, have given me, a lover of the branch of art of which they treat, so much pleasure that you must permit me to thank you—as I ought also some other members of the press—for the liberal and gracious mention you have made of the collection.

For the first time the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, although now seven years old, has ventured to put itself under its own management and at its own expense. You gentlemen who [illegible] the critical pen—the same [illegible] deny it as they may—have it in your power to assist or seriously mar, as you will, the career upon which the society has now fairly embarked. You have invariably, I believe, given the water-color painters the hand of friendship, and I, for myself, and my fellows, do not regard it as a light favor which you bestow, in proof of which, with the weakness of all recipients, I am about to ask for more. In order that you may fully understand me in the chosen character of cormorant I must state in brief to you—and this letter is for the public eye, if you choose to make it so—the objects of the exhibition and the manner in which the society has striven to attain these objects. They are threefold, and are of importance to the public in the order following. As an educational measure in art; to foster the art of painting in water-colors by exciting a general interest in it, and to sell the pictures offered for sale—for selling pictures is the method, often forgotten, by which painters hope to get the wherewithal to live, to provide themselves with the paper, pigments, and frames, which are the primary means necessary to the attainment of that perfection in presenting their thoughts, which critics and connoisseurs have a right to demand. I am, and have been, from the first hour of its inception, well acquainted with the motives and feelings of the individual members of the society, and can conscientiously declare that no man or woman of them all has, or does look upon their work in the, to America, new art, as a means of making money, and that but few of them have ever expected to get a substantial return for the actual outlay in cash which they have made, much less for the time and labor. They have hoped, and do hope to learn much themselves, and to teach something to unprofessional lovers of art, by their yearly exhibitions. It is for this reason that the best examples of the English, French, Italian and German water-colors attainable on this side of the water are to be found in the collection, gathered as they are from among the choicest possessions of the leading connoisseurs and the offerings of the most eminent dealers. In your first article, which, I must repeat, was filled with kindness and good-will to the society and the art, you remarked upon the superior academic study shown by these foreign works, and, in pointing out this fact to the public, you added your voice to that of the gentlemen who intended to teach the same lesson when they selected, and hung upon the walls the pictures which challenged your admiration in that respect, hoping that they might prove an incentive and a guide for our painters in that very element of excellence. There you "scored one" with them in the character of educators in art. Last Sunday you pointed out the perfections of *technique* in certain of the French works. You were again with them in their next highest and special aim, which is to learn and to teach the peculiar beauty of this particular branch of art, but—you will say to yourself, "Ah! here is the *but* at last, you did not help when you drew the comparison between the Killingworth Johnson of this year and that more beautiful picture of his, "The Rival Florists," exhibited by the society last year. You don't know how much that "Rival Florists" taught the water-color painters last year. I can see its influence in fifty pictures now on the walls. The painters learned much from it and the public a little. Some young painters were in despair over it, and badly discouraged. "Are we to attain to this?" said they, for at first it seemed hopeless to them. Now they have seen a Killingworth Johnson not quite so good, and begin to *feel* that they do not need so high courage, for the comparison of the present work, which I regret that you have made it public, has lowered the standard of his art in their eyes. What I am driving at is this: My dear critic, won't you be contented with telling us about the excellencies of the work? The faults we all known, or feel if we don't quite know them, and are in small danger of copying them, while we have so many of our own. On the last point, which stands third in importance, but which is in a sense the underlying and vital one—for if painters cannot get the wherewithal they cannot live, and if they live not and have not the paper and the pigments, they cannot make pictures. On this point, I hope you will bear with me for a word of expostulation, which I am unfortunately, but fortunately for my present purpose, in a better position to say that most of my brother artists are, for my contributions to the present collection are of the slightest, and therefore I cannot be thought to speak from personal feeling. It is this: A word of censure, or a passive sneer, will often deter a willing buyer from the consummation of a purchase which pleases him, for fear that he may be mistaken in his judgment of its beauty, and will be laughed at for being "stuck," as the expression is, with a poor picture. Every artist has at some time felt the effect of a careless word or sweeping assertion made by some critic who knew not, or counted not, the weight of what he wrote. The simple lauding of a few works in an exhibition and entire neglect of the rest is bad enough in its consequences to the neglected, but if they are condemned as a youthful and inexperienced lot, and special faults, be they real or imaginary, are found in several among the confessedly best of a certain school, what think you will be the extent of the harm done? How many will not be deterred from making an intended visit to the galleries, and how far may not the future attainment of academic excellence, or excellence given by the rules of art experience and study in art, be thrust back by want of solid support to the learners and teachers who would press on? That any opposition could crush the march of taste and culture in this direction I do not admit, for the growth so far has been in the face of much of that, but that it will be easier to progress with the aid of friendly hands than against opposition is certain. The "more" I want to ask of you, Sir, is that you will write again about the water-colors as often as you may, and that you will pass by those which you cannot conscientiously praise; praise all you can, and what you can in all. Condemn totally the utterly bad, if they be not the work of very young artists, and in all criticism forget sex, reputation, nationality, schools, and in short, the artist, and let us know what you thing of the art.

GILBERT BURLING.

NOTES.

The annual exhibition of the Palette Club will open at the new rooms in Madison square on the 9th of March, remaining open three weeks. The new club-rooms are being rapidly prepared for occupation, and are exceedingly well arranged, comprising reception and board rooms, parlors, smoking-room, exhibition hall, &c. The restaurant will be entirely distinct from the club, and will be located on the first floor.

The Water-color Exhibition will close on the 28th inst. The sales of pictures on exhibition have been satisfactory.

Another sale of engravings from Turner's pictures, chiefly proof-plates, will take place in London next month.

The exhibition of the entire collection of pictures painted by Sir Edwin Landseer seems to have had the effect anticipated by some of his critics of lowering the popular estimate of his genius as an artist. His "Windsor Castle" and other works of similar character are said to be poor in color and stiff in drawing. Like Turner, he was undoubtedly much indebted to his engraver.

A BARK ATTACKED BY A WHALE.

The bark Kate Williams, Capt. Hale, of the regular packet line between Boston and Fayal, which arrived at Boston on Friday last, had a remarkable escape on her passage. The Boston *Journal* thus describes the incident: "About 9 o'clock one morning a seaman aloft cried out that there was a whale on the port bow. Capt. Hale stepped to the port quarter, and almost immediately could have laid his hand upon the upper jaw of a sperm whale, which had paid an unwelcome visit to the vessel. It was a cow whale, about sixty feet in length, which had set upon them, and had she struck the vessel a little further under, the Kate Williams would probably never have been heard from after leaving Fayal. As it was, the vessel received a pretty good shock, and lost a portion of her mizzen channels. This monster had seen the bark about the time the sailor discovered her, for she immediately sunk and came up with great force right at the vessel's stern. Capt. Hale thinks her mouth measured at least fifteen feet, and her under jaw was felt to scrape the bottom of the vessel as she glided swiftly away from her unexpected enemy. The whale fared as badly as the bark, no doubt, for the quarter-deck was covered with pieces of the leviathan's outer skin and the "mud" that is found between it and the tougher hide. The Kate Williams was sailing rapidly at the time, and in about fifteen minutes the fish was out of sight. While the latter could be seen she appeared swimming about looking for the vessel, and evidently in a rage."

A BOLD THIEF COMMITTED.

Yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock, while Mr. William F. Benton, of No. 41 Garden place, Brooklyn, was standing on the corner of Broadway and Ninth street, looking for a policeman to ask him the way to South Ferry, he was approached by John Finnegan, of No. 330 East Eleventh street, of whom he inquired which car to take. Finnegan volunteered to show him the way and brought him to the corner of First avenue and Ninth street "to catch a car." Benton here treated to cigars and in paying for them exposed his pocket-book. After leaving the cigar store Finnegan struck Benton in the face, knocked him down, and robbed him of his purse containing $10. The thief was arrested by Officer Kennedy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and being fully identified by Benton, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

THE HORRORS OF LIMOURS.

A Paris paper of the 24th ult. gives the welcome intelligence that light has been thrown on the dreadful crimes which have given Limours a criminal reputation not inferior to that of Pantin. A porter named Désiré suddenly disappeared from the village, and at length was found in the neighborhood hung to a tree by his handkerchief. "Yet another victim," was the first notion, but investigation proved that it was a case of suicide, and a letter found in the man's pocket inculpated himself while it inculpated five persons, some of whom have been arrested. Opinions vary as to Désiré's guilt, [illegible]

THE FUR SEAL OF ALASKA.

ITS HOME, HABITS, AND LIFE ON THE PRYBILOV ISLANDS.

THE BREEDING AND HAULING GROUNDS—THE METHODS OF ITS CAPTURE—NATIVE INHABITANTS ON THE ISLANDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 9, 1874.

Mr. H. W. Elliott, who resided over a year on the seal islands of Alaska, as an officer of the Government, returned in the early part of the Winter and has submitted to the Secretary a very valuable and interesting report, from which the facts embraced in the following article are abstracted:

The Prybilov Islands, the home of the Alaska fur-seal, lie about 180 miles from the nearest land, in the middle of Behring Sea. The islands were discovered and taken possession of by the Russians nearly 100 years ago. They were then without a trace of human habitation. St. Paul's Island is the largest and by far the most important of the whole group. It is about twelve and a half miles long by six miles wide. Its superficial area is about thirty-three square miles. Its surface is composed of rough, rocky uplands, setting down boldly to the sea, wet, basaltic, mossy flats, and dry sanddune tracts. It has forty-two miles of shore line, about sixteen of which were "hauled" over in the year 1872 by the fur-seal.

St. George's Island is next in size to St. Paul's. It is about ten miles long and four miles wide, and has an area of twenty-seven square miles. Only two and a quarter miles are "hauled" over by seals, all the remainder of the shore rising too abruptly for their purpose. The sea-lions have half a mile of shore on the east side of this island, of which they are in quiet possession. The supply of water on both islands is good, and the small lakes are covered with thousands of gulls. Otter Island is the third in importance, and there is upon it an important seal "rookery." Walrus Island, the fourth in size, is of no commercial value. Its name is derived from the walrus which visit it in considerable numbers.

Such vegetation as there is on these islands is fresh and luxuriant during the growing season of June, July, and early August. There are no trees or shrubs. There are ten or twelve species of grasses which cover every particle of soil on which any plant can grow. The blue, yellow, and pink flowers growing among the grass are innumerable. Several species of flies are found, but the common house-fly is never seen on the islands. There are no insects that are annoying to man. On one or two of the islands blue and white cross foxes are abundant. There are no rats yet found on the island; but mice, which have been brought from ships, are great pests in Winter. The myriads of birds which breed on the islands include ten or twelve species, and most of the birds are water fowls. No reptiles are found on the islands. A few halibut are caught, but the presence of seals in the waters about the islands keeps them clear of most species of fish.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE ISLANDS.

The inhabitants of the islands are mostly of Aleutian derivation, the native blood being mixed with that of the various races that have mingled among the colonists. They have small, wide-set, dark eyes, broad, high cheek bones, coarse, straight, black hair, and a dark olive complexion. They average in stature about five feet six inches, though several of the men on the islands are six feet and over. They are all converts of the Greek Church, having readily adopted this faith as taught by the Russian missionaries. A large proportion of them speak and write the Russian language, but very imperfectly. The parents generally object to their children learning the English language, as they desire them to perpetuate the use of the Russian in conducting the church services, a matter which they consider of the very greatest importance.

The whole population is comprised in a little more than eighty families. Their manner of living has improved since the Alaska Commercial Company has taken possession of the island. The number of inhabitants has neither increased nor decreased to any extent during fifty years. They are very prompt and punctual in their relations with the Church. They are remarkably truthful and kindly disposed toward each other. They have a keen relish for humor, and practice jokes constantly upon each other.

Some of the men are fond of gambling, and devote most of their idle time to cards and other games. During the Winter a majority of the men, women, and children sleep for the greater part of the time when not occupied in cooking and eating, and attending to the routine of the church duties. They brew a kind of beer called "quass," upon which they become, to some extent, intoxicated. They are partial to the music of the accordeon, upon which instrument some of the women play in a dreary manner. Tunes learned from the agents and soldiers, such as "Dixie," "Shoo Fly," &c., are popular. "John Brown" is a great favorite.

SEAL LIFE ON THE PRYBILOV ISLANDS.

There are four classes of seals on the islands. Their popular and scientific names are, the fur seal, (*Callohinus ursinus*,) the sea lion, (*Eumetopias stellerii*,) the hair seal, (*Phoca vitulina*,) and the walrus, (*Rosmarus*.) The hair seal is the animal from which the popular notion of the seal is derived. It is the seal found in the Zöological Gardens, and whose skin is often seen stuffed in the museums. It is no more like the fur seal, with which it has been confounded, than is the raccoon to the black bear. It seldom goes more than a few rods from the water; there is very little difference in the size of the sexes; they are exceedingly timid and wary at all times; they are not polygamous, and the skin is of little or no value, but the flesh is more juicy and sweet for food than that of the fur seal.

THE FUR SEAL.

The fur seal repairs to these islands at the time of breeding in fabulous numbers. This animal is very highly organized, and very few animals are superior to it in the order of instinct and intelligence. The full-grown male, from six to seven years old, when he comes up from the sea, in the Spring, to take his position on the "rookery," measures 6½ to 7½ feet in length from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. He weighs at least 400 pounds, and sometimes nearly 600. The head is very small compared with the shoulders. The eyes are large and expressive. The jaws are nearly the same shape and size as the jaws of a Newfoundland dog. On the upper lip grows a long, luxuriant, yellowish-gray mustache of heavy, stiff bristles. The neck and shoulders are very heavy, and make up about three-fourths of the weight of the animal.

The seals begin to arrive on the island about the 1st of May. The first to come are the adult males. From the time of the first arrivals in May up to the 1st of June, and sometimes as late as the middle of that month, there are usually very few additions to the pioneers. Some time about the 1st of June the foggy, humid weather of Summer sets in, and the males begin to come up by thousands from the sea, and to select positions, where they await the arrival of the females. The females begin to arrive from three to four weeks later. Each of the males chooses a position, where he remains till the end of the season, on a space some ten feet square, unless driven away by some more powerful animal.

At the season when the males first "haul up," in Spring, after they dry off, and have been exposed to the weather, the prevailing color is a dark, dull, brown, with a sprinkling of lighter brown-black. The covering of the body is composed of two coats. One is the short, crisp, glistening overhair, and the other the soft, elastic pelage, or fur, which gives value to the pelt. The males that are able to maintain their positions throughout the whole season do not go into the water from the time of "hauling up," in May, till after the 1st of August. They undergo, therefore, three months of fasting, and in some individual instances the fast is unbroken for four months together. They are, of course, sustained by the absorption of their own fat, with which they are well stored when they come upon the island in the Spring. The seals seem to suffer great inconvenience from the heat, even when the temperature is not higher than 46° to 48°. With the thermometer at 60° on the rookery, the male seals will be spread out in every imaginable position their bodies can assume, all industriously fanning themselves; sometimes using the fore flippers for ventilators, as it were, by holding them aloft motionless, at the same time fanning briskly with the hind flippers. The wavy motion of flapping and fanning gives a peculiar shadowy haziness to the scene.

The female seals begin to come upon the shore a little before the middle of June. They give birth to their young soon after landing. When they come up, wet and dripping, they are of a dull, dirty gray color. In a few hours of drying a remarkable transformation takes place and they fairly glisten with a [illegible] on the back of the head, neck, and spine, which blends into an almost pure white on the chest and abdomen. This color is again changed by exposure to the weather into a dull, rufous ochre below, and an ashy brown and gray mixed above. The expression of the females is exceedingly gentle and intelligent. The eyes are large, liquid, and lustrous, and more beautiful than those of the stag, which were the ideal of the Greeks. Had Homer ever visited St. Paul's Island, "seal-eyed" instead of "stag-eyed" would have been his Juno.

When the arrival of the female seal begins the rookery becomes a place of intense motion and activity. Here the males alternately fight with each other and coax the females till each old mormon has, for twenty stations back from the sea, gathered around him and taken under his care and protection from five to seventeen or eighteen females. At one of the stations Mr. Elliott found a harem of forty-five submitting to one lord and master. The courage with which the fur-seal maintains his position is remarkable. He will not be driven away, except by one of his kind more powerful than himself, sometimes preferring death rather than retreat. The females take no part in the strife, but remain contentedly on whatever station the fortunes of the fray have left them. The young seal or "pup," as it is called, for the first three months after birth is jet black in color. The young are treated with the greatest apathy, and if one stirs ever so short a distance from its station it can be picked up and killed before its mother's eyes without causing her the slightest concern. The males protect the pups with great courage so long as they remain on the station, but never beyond its limits. In September the pups begin to leave the station, and gather in immense masses and clusters, completely covering the ground, and sleeping and playing together by tens of thousands. The mothers go off to sea for a day or two at a time, and when they come back each is able to recognize her own pup by the sound of its cry, or bleat, which resembles that of a lamb, and to single it out from thousands; and she will suckle no other than her own. The pups cannot at first swim, but they succeed after a few efforts, and then delight in the water, twisting, turning, diving, and swimming in endless evolutions. When they become tired they go on the beach, shake themselves like ducks, and sleep or engage in lazy frolics. About the end of October, or 10th of November, nearly all the seals have gone off to sea, though some remain until January, and are only driven away by the cold and ice.

There is a large and interesting class of seals that are not permitted, and do not come upon the breeding grounds during the season. They are called by the Russians the "holluschuckie," or "bachelor seals." They are the yearlings, and almost all are male seals under six years old. It is this class of seals from which those are taken that are killed for their skins. The "hauling-grounds" for these seals are mostly at English Bay. While the full-grown males occupy the "rookeries" they will not allow the bachelors to remain on the breeding-grounds. Still, by common consent, they leave roadways or paths open through those grounds, by which the "holluschuckie" pass back and forth to the higher grounds further back from the sea. To get to their resting-grounds, these seals climb an abrupt cliff, crawling up places where clumsy men would scarcely venture. Any day during the season fifteen or twenty thousand seals can be seen lying on the cliffs. These seals also repair to beaches on which the breeding seals do not come, where they "haul up" by hundreds of thousands. Mr. Elliott saw at one time three miles of beach covered, in places a quarter of a mile back from the water, with these seals; the entire number in sight, by a low estimate, not being less than a million and a half.

The "bachelor" seals are the most restless animals in the world. They frolic and lope about over the ground for hours together without moment's cessation, and no ill-humor is ever exhibited in their plays. They are the champion swimmers, going through thousands of evolutions, and driving through the water with the rapidity of a bird on the wing. The "bachelor" seals do not fast, like the breeding seals, but go frequently into the sea, and maintain their condition throughout the season, being as fat in the Fall as in the Spring when they land. The shedding of the fur begins about the middle of September, and the skins are no longer valuable for fur.

TAKING THE SEALS.

The capture of the seals begins with their first landing on the island. In the first of the season the bachelor seals do not "haul up" on the island far from the water. The natives approach slyly and run between the sleeping seals and the river, when the seals, startled by the sight of men between them and the water, turn back by thousands upon the land. The natives walk leisurely on the flanks and rear of the drove thus secured, directing and driving them like a flock of sheep over toward the killing-ground. A drove of seals are usually driven at the rate of about half a mile an hour. They can be urged along a mile or a mile and a quarter an hour, but this is done at the sacrifice of many lives in the flock. They are permitted frequently to rest and cool off. A few become overheated and die on the drive.

The seals, when brought upon the killing-ground, are herded there until rested and cooled. Then squads of about fifty are driven out from the main herd, and are surrounded and huddled up one against another by the natives, who carry long, heavy clubs of hard wood, with which they strike down the seals by blows upon the head. A single sharp blow upon the head of a seal is sufficient to cause death, but usually each seal is struck three or four times. Only seals of such an age and condition as are valuable for their fur are killed, the others being allowed to escape and take themselves back to the water.

When all the valuable seals in a squad have been killed, the men drag their bodies out from the heap in which they have fallen and spread them over the ground singly, in order that their bodies may not become heated. As this is done, into the vitals of each seal a sharp knife is thrust, that the killing may be complete. Squad after squad is separated out and treated in the same manner till thousands have been slain, or until the whole drove has been disposed of. This work of killing is rapidly performed. So also is the work of skinning. Forty-five men on St. Paul's Island, during June and July, in less than four working weeks, drove, killed, skinned, and salted the pelts of 72,000 seals, and could have managed in the same time 100,000. The "blubber" of the fur-seal is of a taint, yellowish white, and lies entirely between the skin and flesh, not being deposited between the muscles. It possesses an odor exceedingly offensive, and difficult to wash from the hands. The flesh of the fur-seal when carefully cleaned of fat, is cooked, and can be eaten by most people. In quality it resembles poor, tough, overdone beef. The skins are taken from the field to the salt-houses, and here they are laid out open, one upon another, "hair to fat," with salt previously sprinkled upon the fleshy sides. After lying a week or two salted in this style, the skins are ready for bundling and shipping. Two skins strongly tied with cord, the hair outside, make a bundle. The proper killing season is from the first arrivals of the seals in a body in June, up to the time of shedding, which begins early in August.

Mr. Elliott, after careful surveys and computations, a detailed account of which is given in his report, estimates that on St. George's and St. Paul's Islands the breeding seals on the rookeries number upward of 3,000,000 annually. Of the non-breeding seals, including all the yearlings and males under six or seven years old, he estimates there are at least 2,000,000, making the entire number of seals of all kinds on the islands annually over 5,000,000. Of these, by law, the number killed is now limited to 100,000 of the non-breeding seals.

The seals, after leaving these islands in the Fall, spread themselves out over the North Pacific, following schools of fish, or frequenting shoals and banks where abundance of cod are to be found. They sleep soundly on the water, and in this position are captured by the natives all the way up and down the north-west coast, from the Columbia River to Behring's Sea. As soon as they leave the island they become shy and wary and difficult to approach, unless caught fast asleep. With the opening of Spring they return again to the breeding-grounds on the island.

During the time that Mr. Elliott lived on the islands he devoted himself with enthusiasm to the observation of the seal life and habits, and made a large number of very excellent water-color sketches of the animals and the scenery of the islands, photographs of many of which will be included in his published report. He has contributed much popular and scientific information upon a subject hitherto but little understood. In the report are interesting chapters on the walrus and sea-lion, which also visit the Prybilov Islands, whose habits were carefully studied by Mr. Elliott, and his drawings of these animals are the first ever made from actual studies in their native haunts.

EFFECTS OF A RECENT FLOOD.

The Fulton (Oswego County) *Patriot* gives a long account of the appearance of the portion of that village that was recently overflowed by the freshet. It says that house after house now stands with doors forced open, windows crushed in, and shutters and blinds wrenched from their hinges by the ice. In many cases the houses are half hidden in the ice, and the ice is piled up in every conceivable shape on the flats. The river road is in a condition which would defy the energy or ingenuity of the community even were they disposed to undertake the task of opening it. It is filled with ice for at least half a mile, varying from three to six feet deep. In the midst of this four dwelling houses have been thrown from their foundations. The *Patriot* thinks it is hardly possible that the flats can be released from the ice blockade until there comes a thorough Spring thaw, and then it will take many days and perhaps weeks before the deserted homes can be made habitable. At the best, it must be weeks before the different places of business in trouble can make a move. The rooms, machinery, belting, &c., are so thoroughly coated in ice and soaked in water that much time must be required to thaw out and dry out. In the mean time the afflicted keep up as good courage as the circumstances will permit, and patiently hope for better times.

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Ferdinand Legrind was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy, preferred against him by Sarah Legrind. She states that she was married to him on the 15th November [illegible]

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE EAST RIVER.

INTERRUPTION OF THE CURRENT—GRANTS OF WATER LANDS TO INDIVIDUALS—PROJECTION OF PIERS.

A glance at a map of New-York, or a chart of its waters, will show the course of the East River from the western extremity of Long Island Sound to its debouchment and junction with the Hudson in the Upper Bay. At Lawrence Point the East River may be said to commence, and around that point the waters of the Sound sweep through the contracted and dangerous channel of Hell Gate. At flood-tide the current from the Sound rushes through the narrowed passage from Polhemus Dock to Hallet's Point, and thence through the western channel between Manhattan and Blackwell's Islands, at a maximum velocity of about five miles an hour. The stream then flows through the long reach until it strikes the Brooklyn shore, in the neighborhood of the navy-yard and gas works. From this point it rushes into the narrow channel between Fulton and Catherine Ferries—the throttle-valve of the East River—and afterward its force is reduced and dispersed amid the immense piers which from time to time have been pushed into its channel from the South Brooklyn shore, and its enervated race steals languidly through the tortuous passage of Buttermilk Channel, or is lost in the mightier flood of the Hudson. This harbor is visited by two tidal waves, one of which approaches by way of the Sound, and the other by Sandy Hook. These waves meet and overleap each other at Hell Gate, and since they differ in time and height, they cause contrasts of water elevations between the Sound and the harbor, which call into existence the violent currents of the East River, and render its waters of such vital importance to the preservation of the entrance at Sandy Hook. The tide coming in at Sandy Hook, not only has to feed New-York Harbor, but for a while the Sound also, and vice versa; the water flowing in from the East River not only has to feed the harbor and its rivers, but the ocean outside of Sandy Hook, being for several hours at a lower level than the East River, receives the drainage of the Sound in addition to that of the harbor. If the East River were closed by a drain it would reduce both ebb and flow currents on the bar very sensibly by several millions of cubic feet, which now traverse the seaward channel four times a day. It has been conceded by the most eminent engineers of the country that the maintenance of the integrity of the East River is of the utmost importance to the harbor, and that all other questions and interests are subordinate to that object. It will be seen by reference to a chart of the East River that the full sweep of the tide, flowing through the reach, strikes the Cob Dock at the Navy-yard and the gas works adjoining. At no very remote period part of the vast volume of water flowing down the reach found an auxiliary passage over the marshes which lie behind the Navy-yard, and it is supposed from the formation of the ground that the Gowanus River was the embouchure of this supplementary passage for the waters of the East River, which were discharged into Gowanus Bay, and doubtless exercised a healthy influence on back tidal scour through the Narrows. The gradual filling in of this channel threw the entire volume of the flood into the East River, and, as a consequence, increased the velocity of the current. A brief notice of the most prominent encroachments on this vital part of the river are given in this article. The charter granted by Gov. Nicolls in 1667, and confirmed by the Cornbury Charter in 1708, conveyed to the Corporation of this City, or their under tenants, "the aforesaid vacant and non-appropriated ground lying and being on the said Nassau Island, (now Long Island,) from high-water mark to low-water mark aforesaid, contiguous and fronting the said City of New-York from the aforesaid place, called the Wallabout, to Red Hook aforesaid—that is to say, from the east side of the Wallabout, opposite the new dwelling-house of James Bobine, to the west side of the Red Hook, commonly called the fishing-place."

The Cornbury Charter continued to be accepted and acted upon in all transfers of free shore rights, and the boundaries therein defined were generally adopted. By the law of 1791, dividing this City into wards, the limits of the river wards were extended to low water on the Long Island side to the south side of Red Hook. From time to time various grants have been issued from the State to individuals of lands under water on the Long Island shore, opposite this City. The Commissioners of the Land Office, so long ago as 1830, were empowered to convey land between high and low water mark on the Brooklyn shore. The grants, however, were not to be beyond the permanent water-line legally established, nor interfere with the property or rights of the City of New-York. The Corporation were quite profuse in their grants and leases of the coveted submerged lands, and whether or not they strictly confined their operations within the legally established line does not bear examination.

Between Adams and Jay streets piers had been pushed out far beyond low-water mark, and grants were made of the lands between these piers. This was in 1830. In 1835 the Messrs. Thompson were authorized to erect wharves south-west of Fulton Ferry 250 feet beyond low-water mark. At that time low-water mark in that neighborhood intersected the junction of Columbia and Fulton streets. In this coveted locality grants were eagerly sought for, and nothing was left undone to induce a corrupt Legislature or a venal corporation to alienate the property of the people, and of which the grantors were merely Trustees. An act passed in 1836 authorized Henry Patchin and others to construct wharves and bulk-heads inland under water in front of their lands in Brooklyn; such constructions, however, were not to extend beyond a certain stated line, the rights of the City of New-York to the land between tidal waters being excepted. A few years after—in 1841—this act was "amended" so as to allow the lot-owners from Butler street to Red Hook Point to build out to a line beyond that above referred to, and was again "further amended" in favor of "Samuel Bowne and heirs." This act of 1841, "amending" that of 1836, authorized an encroachment of 100 feet into the river from Red Hook Point to Atlantic street—that is, into Buttermilk Channel, the principal entrance to the East River. Thus, gradually the process of filling was carried out, until the exterior line—that is, the line up to which piers could be pushed out from the bulk-head line established by the act of 1836—was further extended 100 feet into a tidal part of the stream, and the Land Commissioners were empowered to, and did, grant the title to the lands from the *bulk-head* line of 1836 to the exterior pier line established by the same act. The grantors were not slow to avail themselves of the privileges conferred by this "permanent" legislation, and the space was rapidly filled in, so that in the course of a few years the exterior line of 1836, "beyond which no pier could be constructed," became the western boundary of solidly-constructed wharves or more permanent streets, having piers extending 100 feet beyond the new shore line. In fact, the owners of the foreshore did just what they pleased; there was none to check their encroachments; it was public property and could be appropriated with impunity. As ideas advanced, so did the docks, wharves, and piers of the enterprising Brooklyn merchants—for all the grants were made for the benefit of the individual, and not for the interests of the public—and so in 1847 W. H. Imlay and others were authorized to "erect piers and bulk-heads in front of their lands adjacent to Atlantic Dock 200 feet outside the established water line, from a point in Harrison street to a point 250 feet west from the present water line opposite the centre of Atlantic street. The same course was pursued along the shore of Wallabout and Gowanus Bays, and the filling in-process went on bravely, and the act of 1853 gave a further opportunity of extending the piers. So many "permanent lines" had been established and broken through, that in 1855 the Harbor Commissioners were appointed to survey and report still another "permanent line" along the water-fronts of New-York and Brooklyn. The story of the Commissioners' labors was given in a former notice in THE TIMES of harbor encroachments. As a result, however, of their investigations, and the scientific labors of the engineers associated with them, some few incidents in connection with the pier and bulk-head encroachments on the Brooklyn shore are here recorded. A careful survey revealed the astounding fact that between Newtown Creek and the navy-yard, the bed of the river had changed in the channel, and a flat opposite Rivington street, had extended into the river, and that certain parts of the shoal at the head of Buttermilk Channel had been reduced in depth from twelve to seven feet. The point most affected by the contraction of the channel was found to be the reach between Fulton Ferries, the navy-yard, and Corlear's Hook. On the sworn testimony of persons eminently competent to give an opinion on the subject, the Commissioners found that the currents had increased in velocity, so that in 1855 it was impossible to turn a ship of 1,000 tons, even with steam-power on a flood-tide in the river between Fulton Ferry and New-York, and that in Winter [illegible] currents had increased in the East River so much as to render the navigation of the channel at Fulton Ferry extremely difficult. The channel between the north-east point of Governor's Island and the Brooklyn shore had been narrowed by the construction of docks from the Brooklyn side, so as to materially injure that channel. It is by this passage that ships are taken into the wharves below Ford's Pier and the Atlantic Dock, and the witness stated that those piers having the most injurious effect on this channel were Ford's and Kelsey's, and that if the other constructions were pushed out on a line with the two latter piers, the effect would be to entirely destroy this important channel. Johnson's and Todd's piers materially affected the integrity of this channel, on which so much of the commercial prosperity of Brooklyn depended. Other evidence was taken by the Commissioners, all tending to corroborate that above given, and showing the dangerous nature of the encroachments in the neighborhood of the piers referred to. At the north-eastern extremity of the "throttle valve," the projection of the gas works, south-west of the navy-yard, has been already referred to as the most dangerous obstruction in the narrow part of the stream. In the report submitted to the Commissioners by the Engineers of the United States Army and Navy, this trespass is spoken of thus:

> "The angle of the gas works' construction, which we recommend to be cut off, is a striking instance of disregard of the established principles laid down for the improvement of tidal harbors. This point presents two important features; one is anchorage in the direction of the main stream, the other is the flowing of a lateral stream into the main channel. These are the natural features of this point; to them is to be added the change in the sides of the channel by an artificial construction. Now, in respect to the first of these natural features, the fundamental principle to be observed by the engineer is the adoption of such forms for the channel as give an uninterrupted flow to the water; and these forms must be derived, and can only be safely derived, from observations; and, moreover, the line of his construction should be uniform and continuous; and with regard to the second of these features, the principle is that where lateral streams are diverted into the main channel, or flow into it, they must be made to enter in a direction coincident with that of the principle current, to which they become auxiliary. These plain and intelligible principles have, in this instance, been overlooked."

This case is but a solitary example of the utter disregard by the custodians of the public rights to the interests of their trustors. It will be remembered that the State Legislature, the Land Commissioners, and the City of New-York each exercised a disposing power over the coveted lands now vastly enhanced by the rapidly-increasing commerce of the port. The Harbor Commissioners, on the question of divided jurisdiction, each subject to certain influences, suggested that:

> "The control of the harbor should be committed to one body, in whatever manner it may be expedient to organize it. The inevitable tendencies of a divided jurisdiction are to conflicting regulations and neglected duties, or the promotion of one or more interests to the injury of others. The local authorities of the several cities and towns around the harbor pass such laws in respect to the government of the portions within their several limits as they deem proper, and though the Corporation of New-York may be considered the custodian of the port, the local interests of the rivalries of the different sections of the City lead to the adoption of measures in conflict with the interest of commerce, and of other parts which have an equal right together."

The acts of 1798, 1801, 1803, and 1813, gave discretionary power to the Corporation of New-York in respect to the extent and character of piers, slips, basins, &c. They claimed, however, and exercised, a more extended power. Under their authority piers had been constructed into the East River far beyond the boundaries of their grants, and on lands, the ownership of which was in the people of the State. A standard instance of this intrusion on the public property is found in the notorious "job" of constructing and extending Tompkins street on the already-contracted channel of the East River. A complaisant Legislature permitted the Corporation "to alter, in such manner as they might decide upon, the map of the City" between certain limits, and to vary the exterior line. Soon after the passage of this act, the Common Council adopted an interior line, and so improved the opportunity that they ultimately fixed on a line commencing about 105 feet, and at the point of the widest divergence 1,080 feet, exterior to the line laid down by the Legislature in 1826, and 2,400 beyond the limits of the grant of 400 feet made to the City by the State in 1807. Following the reckless example of the Council, the grantees of that body transgressed even the line laid down by the conscientious council, and bulk-heads of several hundred feet were extended beyond the erratic exterior line. In view of the interests of the public and the commercial requirements of the port, and of the existing state of things, the Commissioners, under the advice of the scientific gentlemen associated with them, determined on a bulk-head and pier line, extending from Newtown Creek to Coney Island, which was afterward confirmed by the Legislature. It is as follows:

> "Beginning at a point established by the act above mentioned, 1836, at the southerly side of Atlantic street and running thence in a direct line north-westerly until it shall intersect a line made by continuing the northerly line of Middagh street, at a distance of 210 feet from the westerly line of Furman street, (a street theretofore recently covered by tidal water from Pineapple to Fulton streets,) thence in a direct line until it shall intersect a line made by continuing the southerly side of Plymouth street, (from Jay to Main streets constructed on land below low-water mark,) at a distance of fifty feet from the most westerly end of the easterly pier now in the occupation of the Fulton Ferry Company; thence in a direct line until it shall intersect a line made by continuing the westerly side of Fisher street at a distance of 278 feet from the southerly side of Plymouth street; thence in a direct line to the northernmost end of the dock next east from the Jackson Street Ferry."

It will be seen that the Commissioners paid a due respect to the then existing encroachments, and judiciously drew the unsettled exterior line so as to embrace within its limits the encroachments of the piers from Fulton Ferry to Wall street. So far the legislation of 1857 defined and "permanently" fixed the exterior line, and solemnly declared, like the courtiers of Canute, that thus far should the land-wave go and no farther. In another article will be given the history of the encroachments since 1857.

THE MIGRATING NEGROES.

One Democratic paper in Georgia, at least, does not look with complacency upon the "exodus" of the colored laboring population. This is the Atlanta *Herald*, which says: "Say what you will, vicious and lazy as some of them are, there is no adequate substitute for the negro in the cotton, sugar, and rice planting regions, and we feel authorized to say further, that, when not interfered with by bad treatment, or bad economy on the part of the employer, the negroes, as a general rule, have worked faithfully and been content to remain where they are. In fact, there is no race in the world that have the bump of 'inhabitativeness' (the love of home) so largely developed as the blacks. If it has been a generous home to them, yielding a fair supply of creature comforts, they never desert it. Directly after the close of the late war, when their freedom was assured, the remarkable spectacle was witnessed of the sons of Ham, dispersed throughout the Southern States when in a condition of bondage, gravitating back in immense numbers to their old homes, many of whom were old, and had left them in early life. So strong was their attachment to the locality in which they were born and reared that they were willing to spend their all in reaching it, and there take their doubtful chances of a livelihood. In view of this idiosyncracy of the negro, and his natural aversion to strangers, to say nothing of his general thriftlessness, there must be some powerful impulse in operation to drive him away, that, if understood, has not been generally assigned as a reason for his movements. That impulse—at least the one that has had more to do with the matter than all other causes combined—in our judgment, is to be found in the ruinous policy of our planters, which is bringing both them and the negroes to want. Attached as the latter are to home, they can easily break up and move, their worldly goods, as a general rule, being no great incumbrance. The prospect of starvation, or even protracted hunger, will move any man who is able to go; and just here is the pinch with these emigrating Georgia blacks."

EMMANUEL CHAPEL SABBATH-SCHOOL OPENING.

The Sabbath-school in connection with Emmanuel Chapel, Sixth street, between Avenues C and D, was opened yesterday, and was the subject of much interest to the congregation worshiping there. The building was quite crowded, the children of the Sabbath-school occupying the front seats, and the members of the congregation filling the remainder, as well as taking up such standing room as was available. The exercises, which commenced at 3:30 o'clock, consisted of singing and prayer, alternated with appropriate addresses. The hymn, "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow," opened the proceedings. The opening prayer followed, and after the singing of another hymn, "Cast thy Bread Upon the Waters," Rev. Dr. Booth read a portion of the Scriptures. The addresses were delivered by Mr. Ford, Mr. C. A. Davidson, and Dr. Booth. The order of exercises contained a large number of hymns, including "Sun of my Soul! thou Savior dear," which was sung by the infant class.

The new building covers four lots, and is intended to accommodate a congregation or a Sunday-school (as desired) of from 1,000 to 1,200 persons.

It has a complete parsonage, provided with all the "modern conveniences;" apartments for the pastor and officers, and an infant-class hall for 500 children, which opens in full view of the auditorium.

The most striking feature of this building, however, is the auditorium itself, a spacious octagonal room surrounded on all sides (save one) with class-rooms which can be closed for entire privacy, but with their screens open are in full view of the pulpit. Above the class-rooms is a clerestory with thirty-eight large windows in stained glass of novel designs, which fill the place with a flood of light. Over the whole is a dome-shaped ceiling, with ceiling lights filling its ornamental panels. The wall back of the pulpit is decorated both in relief and color, and has a very rich rose window. The pulpit furniture groups with this and enhances the effect. The wood work is mainly in black ash finished in shellac. The exterior is of Philadelphia brick, with light dressings. The sky-lines are picturesque, the loftiest point being attained by the graceful spire rising from the centre of the mass. The architect was Mr. J. Cleaveland Cady. The cost of building, independent of the lots, was about $34,000.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Frenchmen must, at all events, admit that the late Emperor did them one service—he improved the breed of their horses, mainly by importing the very finest English and Irish stock. A pretty [illegible]

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS THINK OF THE PROSPECT—THE STATE TO BE REDEEMED—DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

The most crushing thing the Republican Party of Connecticut has suffered of late was incorporated in a letter from this city to the New-York model of "independent journalism," as follows:

> "The prevailing impression among the thinking men of the party is that there is a funeral ahead, and the purpose of the convention is to designate the bearers and nominate the corpse. Very little confidence of success is to be found among those who are usually most sanguine."

It might be inferred that the associations of a correspondent connected with a journal whose best efforts have been aimed at the destruction of the Republican Party here and elsewhere, would not naturally bring him into confidential relations with "the thinking men of the party," and as the above wise assertion is a malicious invention, without one particle of truth in it, it is very evident that the writer in this case took no pains to secure trustworthy information, and if he did obtain opinions from any source they were from men who had no knowledge whatever of the situation in the Republican Party of Connecticut, or else he was designedly imposed upon by those who were curious to see how eagerly he would seize upon unfavorable predictions. The fact is that the "prevailing impression" among all well-informed Republicans is that the State can and will be redeemed. Before the State Convention was held the indications of a successful campaign were most hopeful, and these have been greatly strengthened and fortified by the harmonious results of that gathering. The nomination of Harrison and Waite was in accordance with a popular opinion which has rarely found such an unanimity of expression in advance of the delegated action of the party. The platform is certainly a clear, well advanced, and aggressive one, and so acceptable are both the ticket and the platform that even the bitterest of the Democratic organs do not attempt to assail them, except on narrow partisan grounds.

It cannot be denied, however, that the State is closely balanced, as the results of our elections every year since the close of the war have demonstrated. The results last year, when the Democrats carried their general ticket, and secured a majority in the Lower House of the General Assembly, was exceptional. An easy victory was guaranteed to them by the local divisions in the Republican ranks, and, confessedly, if these divisions had been allowed to exist the contest this year would have been hopeless from the outset. But they have not only been healed, but the manner of doing it has been so acceptable to all conflicting interests that a general feeling prevails on both sides to make amends for the past, and by extra exertions in localities which were disaffected, secure a victory that shall testify against the folly of quarreling in the future. The Democratic party sees the drift of things, and, hoping to give embarrassment to it, seeks to make it appear that the efforts to secure harmony between the Republicans of Hartford and New-Haven are based on treachery; but nothing will be gained by this effort, because the elements which have themselves harmonized understand that each side is sincere, and by going forward and doing their very best, and exhibiting to the State their good faith and zeal, will leaven the whole canvass with their own spirit, and no one will be deceived by the desperate criticisms of the opposing party. But harmony is nothing without work, and realizing the closeness of parties here in the most promising seasons, the Republicans must give early and late attention to every strategic point of the campaign, as they will inevitably encounter a well-organized and vigorous assault from the forces arrayed against them.

The effort to harmonize the two opposing wings of the Democracy in the City of New-Haven has signally failed. The matter was referred to the State Central Committee, and a subcommittee held a session last Wednesday to hear the leaders of the two factions represent their respective claims. The result was a widening of the breach, if that were possible. Neither side was willing to accept of any compromise, and so the fight is to go on. The *Union* newspaper, which represents the Gallagher interest, is already out in favor of the election of Harrison and Wait, and is firing hot shot into the ranks of the Ingersoll faction. The situation in New-Haven has indeed changed. One year ago all the papers there were substantially in favor of Ingersoll's election. The Republicans were very much displeased over the action of their own State Convention, and feeling ugly, as men will sometimes, they were determined that the ticket should be defeated. Now they are united, and out of the six newspapers printed in that city only one supports Mr. Ingersoll for Governor, and that is the *Register*, whose daily circulation does not probably exceed one-half that enjoyed by the *Union*. Much will be expected of Mr. Haven this year, because of all these favorable signs, and it may be said, I think, that the result of the election will be determined there.

In a future letter I shall present some interesting facts with reference to the composition of the Legislature, the position of which this year is important, more especially as a Senator is to be elected. And, in addition to the Senatorship, there is another consideration, in view of the close balance of parties and the running of a Prohibition, or third party ticket, that it is possible there may be no choice of Governor by the people, and in that case the election would fall upon the Assembly.

At last there is a note of approval of the Barnum and Wheeler railroad combination, which I have before alluded to, from the organ of this interest, the Bridgeport *Farmer*. The Democratic press have been greatly disturbed over the revelations first made public in THE TIMES; but now the Bridgeport paper prepares the way for the development of this scheme by and by, and says:

> "The imputed leaders in this combination are Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, and Hon. William H. Barnum, backed by two or three millions of private capital and the immense money power of some half a dozen mammoth corporations, and the object sought for, the United States Senatorship. But who are these giants who have the power and will to corrupt the Democratic Party of this State, which has repeatedly bestowed upon them high honors? Unluckily for the success of this Radical artifice, they are men well known to the 'people of Connecticut;' men whose private character and public record are above reproach, and who, in every position they have held, have proved themselves honest and capable, and 'by their works ye shall know them.' The competency of these men for the Senatorship will not be disputed. If either should reach the position, the 'people' may rest assured that their interests will be guarded by a faithful '*servant*.' Of the corporations represented by these men, little need be said. That they have contributed immensely to the material prosperity of a considerable portion of this State, cannot be questioned. That they have never been made the instruments of oppression to any class of people is equally unquestionable. Nor is there the least ground for fear that they will be. Therefore, the simple announcement, whether false or true, that the men under whose control to some extent these corporations are, will be candidates for the United States Senatorship, contains nothing alarming!"

I think comment is unnecessary at this time. Much is to be said on the subject hereafter in the political discussions of the canvass.

THE SITUATION IN SAN DOMINGO.

The steamer Tybee, from San Domingo City, which reached this port on Saturday, brought a number of passengers, among them Mrs. A. Schumacher, of Baltimore, who says that there seems to be little hope of an early adjustment of existing difficulties in the island of San Domingo. Mrs. Schumacher states that her departure from San Domingo was attended with danger owing to the deep-seated hostility of the officers of the new Government toward persons who are not friendly to it. She also reports that the brother of Gen. Baez, the former President of the Republic, had been taken prisoner by the adherents of Gonzalez. Ex-President Baez, however, who still sojourns at the Brevoort House, said, yesterday, that he had as yet received no confirmation of the latter report. He also denied the statement published in a paper yesterday that Mrs. Schumacher was the bearer of secret dispatches to himself.

THE LAST THING IN KLEPTONICS.

The last thing in kleptonics reported from Paris is very neat. A gentleman of highly engaging address calls upon a lady who has a third-floor apartment to let. She accompanies him at his request to see it, as he wishes to suggest a few alterations and improvements. These he contrives that it shall take a considerable time to discuss, but he does not intrude himself further on her when he regains the first floor, where her sitting-room is, but makes a rather precipitate departure. She enters her room to discover that the confederate of her would-be lodger has contrived to get access to her rooms, her servant, believing her to be in it, [illegible]

THE SYRACUSE ELECTION.

ISSUES AT STAKE.

NOTES ON A VERY IMPORTANT LOCAL ELECTION—THE MEN WHO ARE ENDEAVORING TO MAKE BELDEN MAYOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 13, 1874.

The anomalous condition of affairs in the pending charter election in this city has been correctly presented in the special dispatches from here, which have appeared in your news columns. There is not a person interested in our local politics but recognizes the accuracy of those delineations. THE TIMES has far more faithfully than any of our city newspapers presented the situation of our political affairs at this time. Allow me to make yet plainer this peculiar situation, which has a public interest extending far beyond the bounds of our city. The Republican mayoralty nomination was secured through a *coup d'état* by James J. Belden, an avowed Liberal, with Democratic sympathies, who has not in some years, if ever, been true to Republican principles and candidates. He is the acknowledged chief of the canal ring in the State, and around him has gathered a combination of shrewd, corrupt, and unscrupulous men, claiming places in both political parties, who constitute a powerful and dangerous political machine. He is a man of great wealth, estimated at about two million dollars, which has been amassed in canal and railroad contract jobs. Auxiliary to the canal jobbers' power is that of the local street-paving (Finnegan) ring—the joint combination of corruptionists working in common in subverting the Republican Party in the city to the personal ambition of their chieftain. With the vast means at this man's command it is not surprising that he was able to steal a nomination from one party—the one in the majority—and to manipulate the nomination of the other party to his own advantage. Thirty-three of the forty delegates in the Republican Convention were chosen for Belden, as his adherents supposed, with the view of forcing his unanimous nomination, but on the assembling of the convention a reaction took place, the men chosen to do this bad business hesitated, and it was finally only by a bare majority vote that the ring candidate was chosen.

The Democratic Convention was at first expected to ratify Belden's nomination, but the leaders engaged in this plan took warning of their fears of utterly demoralizing their adherents in this city, with disastrous results hereafter. They therefore concluded to nominate Nathan F. Graves, a lawyer and banker, who is an excellent man, but without political resources or especial force of character. It was calculated that he could be run and defeated without doing violence to the party's future. The balance of the tickets of both parties were made up to promote the main object of the ring combination. The whole interest of the election, which occurs next Tuesday, is involved in the choice of Mayor.

This shaping of the city election has produced a profound feeling in this community. The reaction in the Republican ranks against Belden is very strong, and the best men of both parties are combining their efforts for his defeat. The agents of the combined rings are very active, and they are thoroughly supplied with money to render their labors most effective. It is, in fact, a contest between the better and the baser element in this community, with the chances largely in favor of the latter. There will be a strong protest at the ballot-box against Belden's election, but the prospects of defeating him are not promising. He has too much money and too powerful an organization of sympathizing elements at his back to render his discomfiture probable, although it is not impossible.

The election of James J. Belden as Mayor of Syracuse must not be charged to the account of the Republican Party proper. There was dereliction in not being prepared for the *coup d'état*. The masses of the party should have openly repudiated the action of the party convention, but the boldness to do this was lacking. Hundreds of Republicans will vote independently at the election, and Belden's election can only be achieved through the purchaseable elements of the Democracy. It will be a severe humiliation to the Republicans of Syracuse that their organization is prostituted to such a purpose.

It is unfortunate that there is not an honest, independent newspaper here which will espouse the cause of the people in this canvass. But both of the Republican papers here are so wedded to their partisanship, and so fearful of being considered irregular, that they dare not take an outspoken, manly position at this time, when such a course would be so honorable to them and so beneficial to the public interests.

As sequences of the success of Belden and his Liberal-Democratic canal ring and paving ring coalition in this city election, the plan involves the nomination on the Republican ticket next Fall, for Congress, of Frank Hiscock, the defeated Liberal-Democratic candidate a year and a half ago, and the choice of an Assembly delegation from Onondaga County in favor of Senator Fenton's re-election. How much surprised would these political conspirators be if this Belden mayoralty movement should prove the means of overthrowing all these cunningly-devised plans. Belden's nomination has set many people to thinking; and the end is not yet.

SYRACUSE.

THE TEMPERANCE WOMEN.

SERMON BY REV. W. C. STEELE, PASTOR OF THE BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. W. C. Steele, P. G. W. C., Sons of Temperance, and Pastor of the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues, discoursed yesterday morning on "The Woman's Raid Against Whisky." He observed that the Church of Christ as a whole did not duly estimate the power which was vested in its female members. Misconstruing and misunderstanding the providential regulation of the primitive church uttered by the Apostle Paul in one of his epistles, they have ignored the mightiest agency under their control. St. Paul did not permit the doctrine of Jesus to be taught by women; but that was at a period when women, in their best relations, were regarded merely as toys and playthings. But under the blessed influences of Christianity their condition has been radically altered. The equal of man, by reason of their sex, they were best fitted to undertake the education of the children and influence them for good during their whole lives. He treated of this subject because the new temperance movement in the West was inaugurated by women; and however infidels may sneer, and however disposed those who are under false and unholy rules of propriety may object, God Himself was in the movement, and these women were inspired from above. A German paper in Cincinnati stated that the devil of a converting mania had seized hold of the women, and it would have a pernicious effect on the rising generation. So far as some of these children were concerned, they wished that many of these dispensers of lager beer had never reached these shores; for to imbibe this liquid was to create an appetite for whisky and brandy, and lead the way to temptation and sin. The Americans were a nervous, energetic people, and all stimulants and narcotics tended to lead them to excess. The preacher sketched the history of the woman's war against intemperance commenced on the 22d of December last by Dio Lewis, and the organization of a society of ladies in Hillsboro and elsewhere to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He adverted to the necessity for opposition to the whisky traffic which prevailed throughout the land, and said that the most efficient workers in Satan's interest were found in druggists' stores where young ladies and gentlemen who would not enter liquor-saloons were supplied with drink. When the ladies commenced this work they had three pledges to give, one to the physicians not to prescribe ardent spirits except when absolutely necessary, a second for druggists never to sell it except under prescription of a physician, and a third for liquor-dealers to quit it entirely. He would place woman's tears against whisky the world over. These women prevailed over the most obdurate and most reckless of men. The physicians' pledge was a very necessary one, for Dr. Smith stated in his report to the Board of Health in this City that they permitted the use of wine imprudently and thoughtlessly, and the physician to the Prince of Wales once said that in nine cases out of ten physicians prescribed stimulants to please their patients. The sale of liquor in the popular drug stores in Broadway was a fact to which they could not close their eyes, but, despite all opposition, the movement was operating successfully. It had spread nearly over the entire of Ohio; it had reached Indiana, Massachusetts, and this State, and already its influence was being felt over the nation. Napoleon used to say that there were two great powers in the world—the sword and love—but the latter was undoubtedly the greater. By the simple exercise of Christian love and kindness, these women were producing the most wonderful results; saloons were closed everywhere; the business was considered disreputable, and the movement is followed by the beginning of a new religious revival. It promoted charity and unity among all sects and creeds, and [illegible] upon this nation. He hoped that the same spirit which animated the Western women would manifest itself in this State, and that similar labors here would be attended by equally happy results.

AN ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE'S RECALL FROM RUSSIA.

Concerning the recall of Mr. Michell from St. Petersburg, which has occasioned so much speculation, the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* writes: "It cost some pains to the Russian Government to convince the English Government of the necessity of what had been done, (the arrangements concerning Khiva,) and to re-establish the old friendly relations. Nevertheless, Mr. Michell endeavored at St. Petersburg, by writing and speaking and by foreign newspaper correspondence, to compromise the Russian Government on account of its pretended breach of faith, and to bring about a change. When his views and acts became known he was considered at the Court of St. Petersburg as a *persona ingrata*, and his recall to London was the consequence. The *Presse* pretends that the Czar himself had complained to the English Ambassador, Lord A. Loftus."

REV. E. D. NEIL.

Of Rev. Edward Duffield Neil, Provost of Macalister College, in Minneapolis, Minn., who, after thirty years' service in the Presbyterian Church, has given in his adherence to the Reformed Episcopalian denomination, the St. Paul *Dispatch* says: "Mr. Neil is a gentleman of undoubted ability and culture, and has for years been a recognized light in the Presbyterian Church of this State. His adhesion to the cause of Reformed Episcopalianism will lend tone, character, and eminent scholastic respectability to the movement in the North-west, and will doubtless attract a multitude of raw recruits from other churches to the standard of the Prayer-book of 1792. It will also give the virgin sect a recognized denominational educational institution, as probably Macalister College will follow the fortunes of its founder, and also support the ancient Prayer-book."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Demurrers—19, Barnard vs. Selmes. Issues of Law and Fact—311, Estevez, &c., vs. Purdy et al.; 326, Bache et al. vs. Purcell; 303, Mott, Executor, &c., vs. Mott et al.; 312, Plump vs. Smith; 313, Kitchen, Receiver, &c., vs. Conklin et al.; 316, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Brewster et al.; 325, Zschwetzke vs. Decker et al.; 328, Seligman vs. Peyser; 329, O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell; 331, Robinson et al. vs. Norris; 341, Peet vs. Russits; 342, Anthony vs. Anthony; 346, Codling vs. Brown; 351, Churchill et al., &c., vs. Downs et al.; 352, Same vs. Same; 355, Walker vs. Walker; 357, Winthrop, &c., vs. McKim; 359, Post vs. Weil; 365, —— vs. ——; 1, Jones et al. vs. Butler, Administrator, &c.; 12, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 20, Ritter vs. Boody; 37½, Sandford vs. Norris; 53, Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.; 65, Crane vs. Onderdonk et al.; 43, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 56, Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.; 67, Potter vs. Coulter.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—AND COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—No Circuit Calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—776½, Brinkley vs. Brinkley; 896, Manning et al. vs. Keenan et al.; 1210, Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.; 54, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; 1245, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Turney; 1642, Bassmogin et al. vs. Van Lennep; 762, Nordhaus vs. Ahrens; 148, McFarland vs. Leydecker; 2968, Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1734, Todd vs. Shelbourne, impleaded; 1378, Taylor et al. vs. Weston et al.; 778, Bradley vs. Hipp et al.; 1486, Ruff vs. German Fire Insurance Company, Erie, Penn.; 388, Endicott et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 994, Brice et al. vs. Zschoch et al.; 1108, Preston vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1666, Ainsworth vs. Backus; 1670, Muller vs. Lyons et al.; 562, Johnson vs. Davison; 1548, Silverman vs. Stein.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—1495, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1496, Coogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1497, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 835, Poillon vs. Luling; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 1521, Herner vs. Bliss et al.; 717, Dennis vs. Charlick et al.; 2117, Bradley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 829, Siney vs. Marshall; 1157, McAuliffe vs. Orr, Executrix, et al.; 1185, Friedenberg vs. Jarslowski; 1427, Solomon vs. Von Praag; 1369, Fifth National Bank vs. Gardiner et al.; 637, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 427, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1473, Smith vs. Bechtel; 1223, McClanachan vs. Wagener; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 669½, Marshall vs. Fowler et al.; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 275, Home Insurance Company vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; 279½, Wood vs. Koop et al.; 765, Bradley vs. Neff et al.; 2081, Farley vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—621, Knapp, Receiver vs. Reche; 691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 763, Cousinery vs. Pearsall; 605, Ratzen vs. Weheeke; 749, Allen vs. Thompson; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Ware-house Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 849, Whattles vs. Hubbard; 897, Krebs vs. Murray; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 459, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Pacific Steam-ship Company; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 538, Ellis vs. Black; 851, Ronalds vs. Mechanics' National Bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—796, Loaners' Bank vs. N. S. Railroad Company; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 826, Baxter et al. vs. Cohn; 664, Thacher et al. vs. Dimick et al.; 784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 838, Un. E. C. Company vs. Hermance et al.; 1588, Bolton vs. Baxter; 888, Fogg vs. Andrews; 620, Knox vs. Hexter; 216, McCoy vs. O'Brein, Sheriff; 840, Homer et al. vs. Aborn; 862, Shephard vs. Fredericks et al.; 892, Taber vs. Covert et al.; 896, Pioneer I. W'ks vs. Reynolds; 898, Whiting Arms Company vs. Barlow et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2040, Andes Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, vs. Loehr; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2486, Anderson vs. Wilson; 2373, Schueller vs. Rosa; 1038, Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2331, Hasson vs. Rohe; 2423, Hanft vs. Moon. Preference—3234, Jones vs. Kelly. Preference—3888, Cuddy vs. Mayor; 1528, Coe vs. Cassidy. Preference—3952, Henderson vs. Mayor; 1737, Jabes vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 2509, Richter vs. Sager; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2655, National Park Bank of New-York vs. Broadwell; 2604, Schwartz vs. Peck; 2566, Hoppock et al. vs. Tuska; 2567, Johnson et al. vs. Tuska; 2570, Moller et al. vs. Tuska; 2571, Same vs. Same; 2572, Macey et al. vs. Turner et al.; 2573, Oswego Starch Company vs. Tuska; 2574, Reeves et al. vs. Tuska; 2575, Cox et al. vs. Peters et al.; 135, Cockroft vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company; 2597, Newhall et al. vs. Moritz et al.; 2598, Crary et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2645, Danin vs. Murray; 2605, Murray vs. Walsh et al.; 1601, Cockroft vs. Moller; 2666, Genet vs. Bannon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—3258, Lloyd vs. Marsh, Jr.; 3982, Schmidt vs. Steinmetz; 3945, McKeon vs. McSorley; 2169, Jacquelin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 3006, Sage et al. vs. Vetter; 3264, Ferris et al. vs. Byrne; 3381, Gibbons vs. East River Savings Institution; 3382, Sanders vs. Sterling; 4310, Cook, Jr., vs. Fairchild; 2858, Kuhn vs. Herbert; 3180, Robinson vs. Smith; 3244, Jarvis vs. Linabury; 3268, Simons vs. Lowenburg; 4261, Theler vs. Hewitt; 4445, Loenthal vs. Wolff; 4368, Sleeper vs. Calkin et al.; 1490, Bereton vs. Allen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—4408, Mares vs. Seagrave; 3751, Keogh et al. vs. Muldoon; 3259, Englehardt vs. Friese et al.; 3261, Hull vs. Isaacsen; 3167, Noeggerath vs. Friedlander; 3168, Same vs. Same; 3955, Van Doren vs. N. Y. Asph. C. P. and P. Co.; 4323, Schamle vs. Mohrmann; 4347, Toussaint vs. Southack; 3275, Jochum et al. vs. Huffield; 3277, Schaefer vs. Cook; 3279, Schmitt vs. Kohn et al.; 3281, Ripinski vs. Reagies; 3285, Schlessinger et al. vs. Weiss; 3287, Bernheimer et al. vs. Nuhn et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—3872, Beebe vs. Seagrave; 1529, Pirch vs. Kempner; 1687, Fleick vs. Ebel; 3177, Ossenbenner vs. Ohrt et al.; 3263, Anderson vs. Moss et al.; 3815, Hulin vs. Smith et al.; 3867, Whitney vs. Oberndorff; 3959, Rodman et al. vs. Stranch et al.; 3948, Merrill vs. Laugh; 4171, Jadwin et al. vs. Raphael; 4210, Lewson vs. Wolffe; 4300, Pobemus vs. Bogert; 4344, Daniel vs. Beers; 4362, Bonan vs. Catherwood; 4363, Jones et al. vs. Beers; 4395, Claflin et al. vs. Zeigler et al.; 4344, Sweeney vs. Foran.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—William Conklin, grand larceny; John Moore, burglary; Henry Jester, burglary; Frederick Schmid, Herman Braun, burglary; John L. Keinan (two cases,) felonious assault and battery; Patrick Slattery, felonious assault and battery; Alder W. Wales, larceny; James McDermott, felonious assault and battery; Aaron Woodruff, larceny; William Bannon, larceny; William Moffat, larceny; Thomas H. Grant, petit larceny.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92¼. United States 10-40 Bonds, 103½, ex coupon. Erie Preferred, 69.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £32,000. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 58f. 97½c.

6 P. M.—A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 58f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, steady; no transactions.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 17,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 7s. 9d.@8s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 35s.@36s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 14—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 14.—Petroleum, 32f. for Fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Sugar—Demand active and prices advanced; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 13½@16 reals ℔ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 18½@20 reals; Molasses Sugar, 11@11¾ reals; Muscovado Sugar—Inferior to Common, 11½@11¾ reals; Fair to Good Refining, 12½@12¾ reals; Grocery Grades, 15¾@16¼ reals. Molasses in fair demand. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 105,300 bxs. and 31,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 42,000 bxs. and 9,200 hhds. Exported during the week, 36,500 bxs. and 8,900 hhds., including 12,000 bxs. and 8,200 hhds. to the United States. Bacon dull at $25@$26 ℔ cwt. Butter firm; American, $70@$72 ℔ quintal; Goshen, $73@$75. Flour in fair demand at $26@$28 ℔ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured in fair demand at $34@$35 ℔ quintal. Lard firmer; in kegs, $25 50@$25 75 ℔ quintal; in tins, $27@$28. Potatoes nominal at $6 50@$7 ℔ bbl. Tallow in fair demand at $21 50@$22 ℔ quintal. Wax firm; Yellow, $11@$13 ℔ arrobe; White, $22@$24. Honey nominal. Onions firm. Naval Stores firm. Coal-oil dull at 6@6¼ reals ℔ gallon. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at $6. Lumber in fair demand; White Pine, $52@$54 ℔ M.; Pitch Pine, $44. Box Shooks dull. Hogshead Shooks quiet. Sugar, 40@44 reals. Molasses, 32@34 reals. Hoops—Long-shaved dull at $90@$115 ℔ M. Freights firmer. Exchange—On the United States, 60 days, currency, 73@75 premium; short Sight, 77@78 premium; 60 days gold, 93@94 premium; on London, short sight, 96@98 premium; on London, 116@118 premium; on Paris, 93@95 premium.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14.—Print Cloths—The market was firmer at the close, with more demand for better grades. Sales of the week, 75,000 pieces, including 5,000 pieces [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 14.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$100,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	120⅜	100	North-west. Pf.	76¼
5,000	Erie 1st	103	400	do.	76⅜
6,000	N.W.C.C.G.B.	86⅜	200	do. s3.	76
15,000	N. Mo. 1st	87½	500	Union Pacific	35⅝
4,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	82¾	2800	do.	35⅝
100	Consol. Coal. b3.	49⅜	1300	do.	35½
100	West. Union. s3.	76⅞	400	do.	35⅜
300	do.	77	600	do.	35½
400	do.	76⅞	700	do.	35½
200	do. b3.	76⅞	100	Rock Island. b3.	108⅜
300	do.	76⅞	200	do.	108
200	At. & Pac. Tel.	18⅛	100	C., C., C. & Ind.	86¼
840	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	104⅝	100	New-Jersey Cen.	107⅞
100	do. b3.	104⅝	100	St. Paul	47⅞
100	Erie Railway	48⅞	800	do.	47⅝
100	do.	48⅞	100	do. b3.	47⅞
5	Adams Express	98	100	St. Paul Pf.	73¾
100	Pacific Mail	43⅜	300	Del., Lack. & W.	111⅞
100	do. s3.	43⅝	188	do.	112
100	do.	43⅝	100	Tol. & Wab.	52⅞
500	do.	43¼	200	do. b3.	52⅞
100	do.	43⅝	700	do.	52⅝
200	do. b3.	43⅜	300	do. b3.	52⅝
400	do.	43	100	do.	52⅝
600	do. s3.	43	100	do.	52⅝
200	do.	43⅛	100	Boston, H. & Erie	1⅞
200	Pittsburg. b3.	88⅞	400	do.	2
500	Harlem	132	200	do. b3.	2
600	do.	132½	100	Chic., B. & Q.	110⅞
50	do.	132⅝	320	do.	111
700	do.	133	400	Ohio & Miss.	34
300	do.	133½	100	C., C. & I. C. b10.	32⅞
200	do.	133¼	700	do.	32¼
100	Lake Shore. b3.	82⅞	200	Pac. R. of Mo. b3.	44
100	do.	82⅝	100	do.	43¾
500	do. s3.	82⅝	200	At. & Pac. Pf.	21⅝
1200	North-western	58⅞	100	do. s3.	21½
100	do. b10.	58⅝	300	do.	21⅝

MONDAY, Feb. 16—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$979,900
Decrease in Specie	2,593,500
Increase in Greenbacks	819,200
Decrease in Deposits	268,100
Decrease in Circulation	8,200

	Feb. 15, '73.	Feb. 7, '74.	Feb. 14, '74.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,919,300	17,254,600	17,254,000
Total	$88,204,300	$86,489,000	$86,489,000
Loans	291,590,700	277,234,100	278,217,000
Gold & Gold Notes	16,461,000	33,280,700	30,687,200
Other Legal Tenders	42,778,300	59,052,900	59,872,100
Deposits	214,613,400	239,958,800	239,670,700
Circulation	27,539,800	26,903,800	26,895,600

The changes are not important on the present Bank Averages. The proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits is 25 ℔ cent. The Gold Notes are down by transfer, chiefly to the Treasury for Customs, which were $2,500,000 for the week.

The Currency Bureau at Washington has just furnished a summary of the Quarterly Bank Statement, (of all National Banks,) called for as on the 26th December, 1873, from which we compile the following, in comparison with the Statement at the close of the previous year:

THE NATIONAL BANKS—STATEMENT OF DEC. 26.

	Dec. 27, 1872.	Dec. 26, 1873.
Capital paid in	$478,176,259	$490,915,211
Surplus fund	110,830,107	120,699,364
Profits unappropriated	56,106,807	57,759,192
National circulation	332,649,758	340,962,226
Old local circulation	1,511,396	1,130,585
Individual deposits	592,311,460	539,898,278
U. S. deposits	7,693,765	7,572,275
U. S. disbursing offices	4,794,140	4,346,582
Due to national banks	124,110,631	114,952,094
To other banks, bankers, &c.	49,327,864	49,380,607
Total liabilities	$1,757,452,180	$1,727,826,414
Loans and discounts	$873,755,946	$851,904,168
U. S. stock for circulation	380,343,250	388,984,400
Other U. S. funds	26,078,200	23,168,150
Legal-tender money	121,018,688	131,161,024
Gold and silver	18,997,782	26,833,678
Due from national banks	127,969,194	112,580,795
Due from other banks	11,673,893	11,153,533
Bills of national banks	18,826,443	21,369,635
Real estate	32,589,248	35,472,591
Stocks and mortgages	22,999,631	24,271,522
Cash items for Clearing-house	103,626,174	74,250,977
Miscellaneous	19,563,831	26,676,931
Total resources	$1,757,452,180	$1,727,826,414

The relative position of the above movement to the return of 1872 may be thus stated:

	Dec. 27, 1872.	Dec. 26, 1873.
Deposits less C items	$468,685,286	$465,641,301
Circulation	332,649,758	340,262,226
Due Treasury	12,427,905	11,918,857
Due banks, net	34,095,408	40,608,273
Total	$867,858,357	$859,130,657
Gold and greenbacks	140,016,470	157,994,702
Pro rata	15.21 ℔ cent.	18.37 ℔ cent.

The general trade of the week was fair in Merchandise, although in Foreign Goods considerably below the corresponding week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce continues active, from this port, while the direct clearances of Cotton from the Southern ports are not so large as the previous week or two. Money keeps in easy supply on temporary loan at 5@6 ℔ cent., and at moderate rates, both at Bank and on the Street, on mercantile paper. There was more speculation in the Gold Room near the close of the week, and the price left off nearly 1 ℔ cent. higher than on the Saturday before. There is no export demand for Gold, as yet, and the demand for Customs is not so large as to justify the rise in price. As a mere speculation the movement is supposed to be based, first, on the uncertain or undetermined action of Congress on Currency and the Finances, and secondly on the calculation that the Spring months will soon bring an export demand, while the Treasury will be less disposed to sell than last year. In regard to the probable export demand, the important fact should not be lost sight of that our Foreign Trade balances are in a very different condition (more favorable to the country,) than for several seasons past, and outside of this consideration we discover nothing in the movement of American Stocks to and from Europe to authorize the opinion that the calculation will be less favorable than in the Spring of 1873.

The situation at Washington remains unsettled, as it probably will continue to be for some time to come. The changes since the previous week are in the direction of Free Banking for the accommodation of the South and West, and of the full measure of $400,000,000 Greenbacks for the accommodation of the Treasury. If the Chairman of Ways and Means in the House may be considered our "Chancellor of the Exchequer," we are to have no increased taxation, and no increase of the Funded Stocks of the United States. He will insist upon bringing the Expenditures of the Government within the present Resources of the Treasury, and the latter, with few unimportant changes, he would leave, as under existing laws, subject, of course, to the effects of the recent panic. As the corollary of these views Mr. Dawes will carry through the House the Bill which he has already introduced to fix $400,000,000 as the authorized Greenback Circulation of the Treasury, which sum will no doubt be reached at the close of the current Fiscal Year, as against $356,000,000 on the 30th June, 1873. The difference of $44,000,000 will be largely in excess of the net increase of the Public Debt, which is now, (for seven months,) less than $10,000,000, but for the remainder it will take the place of about $30,000,000 Funded Stocks, purchased and canceled within the current Fiscal Year.

For the succeeding Fiscal Year, 1874-75, (the effects of the temporary revulsion of last Fall being over,) the calculation is insisted upon by the Chairman of Ways and Means that no more Money should be appropriated than is likely to come into the Treasury from the restored normal working of the Customs and Internal Revenues for the same year.

In regard to Free Banking, the question was sprung upon Mr. John Sherman, the Chairman of Finance in the Senate, last week, sooner than he expected. His little Bill to amend the $25,000,000 redistribution section of the Act of July, 1870, has suddenly opened up the whole question of Free Banking. The Bill itself finds no favor in the South and West, and is repugnant to New-England, from which most of the $25,000,000 would be drawn. But by way of substitute Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, proposes to give his section and the West $46,000,000 additional circulation, raising the whole authorized National Bank Notes Circulation to $400,000,000. To this amendment a new and still more liberal movement was [illegible] on Friday Afternoon by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and of which we shall probably hear more in a day or two.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $8,871,703, as compared with $11,364,368 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $6,219,713, as against $5,357,750 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,149,796, as against $759,802 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,560,190, comparing with $4,069,757 same week last February.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of December, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,493,169	Jan. 10	$7,254,124
August	32,632,909	Jan. 17	7,712,254
September	29,772,735	Jan. 24	4,794,247
October	27,275,914	Jan. 31	5,883,979
November	20,784,951	Feb. 7	7,929,649
December	20,214,570	Feb. 14	8,871,703
Total			$204,550,220
To same date, 1873			248,161,314
Decrease since July 1			$43,611,094

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,503	Jan. 7	$4,908,685
August	24,343,509	Jan. 14	4,505,705
September	25,799,042	Jan. 21	5,960,182
October	31,946,838	Jan. 28	5,406,967
November	28,495,882	Feb. 4	5,672,370
December	25,250,750	Feb. 11	6,219,713
Total since July 1			$193,431,146
To same date 1873			156,081,145
Increase since July 1			$37,350,001
Gold, Feb. 14, 1874			112¾ ℔ cent.
Gold, Feb. 15, 1873			114⅝ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,043	Jan. 10	$540,447
August	2,198,549	Jan. 17	482,495
September	1,502,025	Jan. 24	1,027,078
October	2,107,447	Jan. 31	297,000
November	2,545,842	Feb. 7	847,616
December	2,447,271	Feb. 14	1,149,796
Total since July 1			$25,884,201
Total same date, 1873			44,649,019
Decrease since July 1			$18,764,818

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,432,462	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,296	January	9,752,291
Feb. 7	3,087,100	Feb. 7	2,191,000
Feb. 14	2,560,190	Feb. 14	532,000
Total, 1874	$71,636,381	Total, 1874	$42,713,334
Total, 1873	86,197,500	Total, 1873	57,204,781

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 15, '73.
American Gold	111⅞@112¾	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	118¾@120	116
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	118¾@120⅛	116⅞
U. S. New 5 ℔ cents	112¼@113¼	113¾
Central Pacific 6 ℔ cents	97¼@96¼	104⅛
Union Pacific 6 ℔ cents	85¾@86⅛	87¾
New-York Central	104¼@104⅞	103
Rock Island	108⅛@108	112⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛@33⅞	46¼
St. Paul Common	48@47¼	51¾
St. Paul Preferred	73@73¾	73⅞
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛@52⅝	72¼
Union Pacific	34¾@35⅛	33⅞
Erie	48½@48⅞	63⅛
Western Telegraph	77¼@76⅞	87⅛
Pacific Mail	42¼@43	73
Lake Shore	82⅝@82¾	96½
North-western Common	59⅝@58¼@58¾	82
Harlem	128¾@132¾	121
North-west Preferred	76¼@76	90

The active speculatives at the Stock Exchange show but slight alterations from the close of the previous week. The market was fairly active on this class of Stocks, and specially buoyant on such Stocks as Harlem, Central New-Jersey, Delaware and Lackawanna, &c., and on the advance in the Public Funds and most of the old Railroad Mortgages. Take the whole business of the week, and the remark is proper that the commission orders on the Exchange to buy Dividend Stocks and Bonds were better, and the speculative movement among the Brokers less spirited, than the week before.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1874.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad reached last year $14,000,000, and its business is constantly increasing.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities, and their relative advantage for interest-paying investment, at current market prices.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.—First mortgage bondholders desirous of joining for the purpose of protecting their common interest, with the foreign holders of first mortgage bonds, who are now united to the extent of over two millions dollars, are requested to communicate immediately with HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, 65 Wall st.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 3,246 bales; gross, 4,376 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,496 bales; to the Continent, 4,514 bales; to France, 1,948 bales; coastwise, 1,672 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 4,500 bales; stock, 339,282 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.@14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,159 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,344 bales; to the Continent, 724 bales; coastwise, 421 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 52,635 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton weak; moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 1,206 bales; exports, coastwise, 861 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 116,431 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 14.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 2,177 bales; gross, 2,195 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,054 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 66,689 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 81 bales; sales, 64 bales; stock, 4,156 bales.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 14.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 15c.; receipts, 1,340 bales; sales, 1,219 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The Wool market is still quiet, with very little pressure to buy or sell, but the transactions of the past week, amounting to upward of 1,500,000 lbs., is a fair average. Buyers are more numerous than last week, but they purchased cautiously. The bulk of the sales have been in Superfine and Extra Pulled, for which the demand has been quite active, particularly for the better grades. Low grades are difficult to sell at a satisfactory price. Fall and Spring California have been in fair demand. The best lots of the latter continue to be taken at about the previous prices, but the arrivals have been large. The stock is accumulating and sales can only be made at comparatively low figures; some of the transactions have been in the range of 28c.@30c. for choice Fall, but these were exceptional lots, and a large portion of the receipts will have to be sold at much lower figures. Prices of Fleece Wool on the whole are rather lower than what was anticipated a few weeks ago, which is attributed to the fact that goods have not sold as well as was expected. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 2 Medium, Extra, Double Extra, and above, at 49½c.@56c.; Michigan, 50c.@52c.; Western, Wisconsin, New-Hampshire, New-York, and Maine at 47½c.@56c.; Combing and Delaine, 55c.@58c.; Unwashed Western, Colorado, and Texas, 28c.@42c.; Tub, 52½c.@59c.; Scoured, 40c.@95c.; Oregon, 40c.@42½c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 42½c.@57½c.; Spring, California, 23c.@33c.; Fall, California, 22c.@30c.; Noils, 25c.@50c.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 44 [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	25	Spirits Turp., bbls.	213
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Crude Turp., bbls.	63
Cotton, bales	4,668	Tar, bbls.	375
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	18	Molasses, bbls.	1,998
Flour, bbl.	19,589	Grease, pkgs.	56
Meal, bbl.	90	Tallow, pkgs.	114
Meal, bags	1,300	Stearine, pkgs.	168
Wheat, bushels	97,600	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,500
Corn, bushels	77,200	Beef, pkgs.	191
Oats, bushels	33,800	Pork, pkgs.	1,146
Rye, bushels	11,200	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,048
Malt, bushels	1,020	Lard, tcs.	3,089
Barley, bushels	10,500	Lard, kegs	200
Peas, bushels	327	Butter, pkgs.	1,811
Grass-seed, bags	312	Cheese, pkgs.	481
Eggs, bbls.	737	Dead Hogs, No.	1,577
Beans, bbls.	747	Rice, pkgs.	148
Hemp, bales	25	[illegible], pkgs.	159
Hops, bales	9	Pea-nuts, bags	145
Hides, No.	5,388	Starch, pkgs.	100
Hides, bdls.	784	Tobacco, hhds.	204
Skins, bales	57	Tobacco, pkgs.	280
Leather, sides	6,471	Wool, bales	221
Moss, bales	20	Whisky, bbls.	359
Resin, bbls.	677		

ASHES—Quiet at $6 75 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Firm at 31½c.@33½c. for Yellow, on a fair inquiry.

COFFEE—Dull and irregular, within the previous nominal range.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at essentially unaltered prices. Sales, 1,301 bales, including 80 bales to shippers, 101 bales to spinners, and 1,120 bales to speculators. Trade for forward delivery has been rather slow, with prices, however, quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ lb. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,700 bales, (of which 2,700 bales were on last evening and 8,000 bales to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; March, 15 ⅜-16c.; April, 16 3-16c.; May, 16 11-16c.; June, 17c.; July, 17 15-32c.@17 11-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,668 bales, including 984 bales from Norfolk, 732 bales from New-Orleans, 1,212 bales from Galveston, 215 bales from Newbern, N. C., 42 bales from Washington, N. C., and 1,503 bales per railroad....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 16,194 bales....The week's exports hence have been 10,058 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 1,510,312 bales, (including 991,609 bales to Great Britain, and 518,703 bales to the Continent,) against 1,469,297 same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅝	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been held with decided confidence, in most instances with a fair, though not a very brisk trade reported. Essential Oil generally stronger in price and attracting more attention; Oil Peppermint quoted up at the close to $5 25, and as high as $6 asked for cans.

DYEWOODS—Have been quoted steadier, with a moderate inquiry noted. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $19@$19 12½, currency.

FERTILIZERS—Have been comparatively quiet, though for certain leading articles rather more demand has been noted, chiefly, however, for job lots. Prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited trade has been reported in all kinds of State and Western Flour at rather easier and somewhat irregular prices. On good lines of shipping stock holders are not disposed to make any important concessions; while buyers claim a reduction of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. No. 2 and Superfine scarce and in demand. The sales reported since our last have been 8,900 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; good to fancy do. at $7@$8 10, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 90, chiefly at $6 60@$6 85; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10; low grade Minnesota Extras for shipment at $6 85@$7 35 ℔ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour dull at former figures; 670 bbls. sold....Rye Flour quiet, but firm; 225 bbls. sold....Corn-meal in more demand and rather steadier in price; sales, 1,200 bbls. and 400 half bbls., mostly Yellow Western, within the range of from $4 25@$4 45 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—A good demand has been noted for prime lines of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring Wheat at firm prices, mostly for export, while in most other descriptions the dealings have been quite moderate at easier and irregular prices, odd car lots having been particularly depressed. Winter quiet and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at $1 57½@$1 60 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring; $1 56 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., in lots; $1 54@$1 55 for fair to good do., odd car lots; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 48@$1 57½ for ungraded Spring, car stock....New Corn has been quoted heavy and lower, on quite liberal offerings and a moderate demand, mostly for home trade purposes. Strictly prime old Mixed Western Corn scarce and held above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 76c.@80c. for inferior to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 79c.@80c. for the best samples; 79c.@80c. for old and new Mixed Western, car lots; 81½c.@82c. for odd car lots of ordinary old do., with up to 87c.@88c. asked for boat loads of prime do.; 80c. for new Yellow Western, and 80c. for new White do....Rye steady and in demand; 9,500 bushels sold at $1 08 for State and Western, and $1 05 for Jersey, the latter from the pier....Barley quiet and somewhat unsettled; 13,000 bushels reported sold, at $2 10 for German, and $1 72@$1 90 for two and four rowed State, ℔ bushel....Barley Malt in rather more demand at about former figures; sales reported of 15,000 bushels Canada West, at $2 20@$2 25, cash and time....Oats in moderate request, opening more firmly, but closing rather in favor of buyers. Sales reported of 37,500 bushels, at 61c.@62½c. for Mixed Western; 62c.@63c. for White do.; and 57c.@61c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed State, from track....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted steady on a moderate movement....The week's exports hence for European ports included 37,074 bbls. Flour, 499,873 bushels Wheat, 183,076 bushels Corn, 25,368 bushels Rye, and 5,947 bushels Peas.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a moderate trade reported since our last, with Bale Hay quoted about steady at $1@$1 10 for shipping and $1 15@$1 45 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 75c.@95c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@95c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c., ℔ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay—Prime Timothy, $27@$28; fair to good Timothy, $22@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $18@$19; Straw—No. 1 Rye, $16@$17; No. 2 Rye, $12@$13; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17, ℔ ton.

HEMP—Further sales of 1,000 bales Manila reported at 9½c., gold; market firm, but otherwise quiet.

HIDES—There has been a very moderate movement reported during the week, and with liberal arrivals, adding to the available supply, prices have generally favored purchasers. The week's receipts have been 78,982 Hides and 138 bales do.; sales, 34,050 Hides and 65 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 785 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Antwerp, 21½ lbs., at 26c.; 225 Dry Rio Grande, 20¾ lbs., at 24¾c.; 6,055 Dry Rio Grande, 20¾ lbs., at 25c.; 1,070 Dry Buenos Ayres Steers, 21½ lbs., at 24c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 540 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 19½ lbs., at 21c., gold, 30 days, as they run; 2,500 Dry California, 23 lbs., at 24c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 19½ to 21½ lbs., at 24½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 5,085 Dry Matamoras, 23 to 24 lbs.; 2,250 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., on private terms; 3,225 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 lbs., at 20c.@21½c., currency, 4 months, selected; 4,300 Dry Texan and Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., at 20c., currency, 60 days; 4,770 Wet-salted Texas, 50 to 60 lbs.; 295 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 16 lbs.; 900 Wet-salted Southern and Western, 40 to 50 lbs., on private terms; 550 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10½c., currency; 65 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day amounted to 148,000 Hides and 635 bales do., against 100,000 Hides and 797 bales do. same time last year. Stock includes 66,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c.; 22,400 Dry Montevideo, 15,600 Dry Rio Grande, 8,600 Dry Central American, 800 Dry Porto Cabello, 4,000 Dry Bogota, 16,000 Dry Mexican, 8,800 Dry Texas and Southern, 4,900 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 500 Wet-salted Western, 501 bales Calcutta Cow, 134 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Dull within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet and quoted lower; Strained closing at $2 50, with sales of 150 bbls.; also 1,000 bbls. good Strained and No. 2 at about $2 65 ℔ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine dull at 49c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in rather better demand for export, with Western quoted up to $44@$45, and City, in bags, at $42 50@$43, gold, ℔ ton. The week's receipts has been 5,412 pkgs.; exports, 6,788 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive, in all lines, prices showing little variation....Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 7¼c., in full lots; 250 bbls. reported sold at 7½c....Refined, here, 15c.@15¼c., and at Philadelphia, 14½c., for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 21c.@21½c....Naphtha at 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but held with more confidence. Sales reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. new Western Mess at $15 55@$16; with Western Prime Mess quoted at $14 75@$15, and extra Prime at $13 75; and for forward deliveries of new Western Mess, 1,750 bbls., March options, at $15 62½@$15 70 per bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted weak at 7c.@7½c. for City, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Western, on a restricted business....Cut-meats more active and held more firmly. Sales have been reported of 25 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 16 lbs., at 10c.; 1,100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅜c. for early deliveries, and sundry lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon more sought after, in good part for export, and quoted a shade higher, closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported of 250 bxs. Short Clear at 8⅝c., closing at 8⅝c.@8¾c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c.; 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 8½c.; 1,500 bxs. do., February option, at 8½c., closing at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 500 bxs. do., March, at 8½c., closing at 8½c.@8⅝c....Lard has been quite stiffly held, on a lighter offering of stock, but has been less active. Sales for early delivery include 600 tcs. Western Steam, ordinary to good, at 9c.@9 5-16c., with strictly prime quoted at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; 225 tcs. City Steam at 9⅛c., and small lots of Refined at 9⅝c. And for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western steam at 9⅜c.; 250 tcs. do., April at 9⅝c....Beef in demand in a jobbing way at unaltered rates; sales 150 bbls....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. sold on private terms....Butter held with increasing firmness and in fair demand. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 30c.@44c. for fair to strictly prime State and near-by products, and at 44c.@50c. for strictly prime to very fancy lots; 40c.@50c. for fair to very fair do., pails, and 28c.@38c. for the range of Western, and Rolls at from 28c.@38c. ℔ lb....Cheese in generally good request, with State Factory, poor to prime, quoted at from 10c.@16½c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for good to prime, and 14c.@16c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 10c.@15½c.; Western product at 9½c.@15c. for fair to choice Factory; 4c.@12c. for Skimmed stock, ℔ lb., job lots of stock, ½c.@1c. ℔ lb. higher....The week's exports, hence for European ports, included 2,725 pkgs. Pork, 2,802 pkgs. Beef, 10,886 bxs. Bacon, 2,744 tcs. Lard, and 12,561 bxs. Cheese.

SKINS—Deer have been dull and drooping; receipts, 78 bales; sales, 12,000 lbs. Sisal, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz and Mexican, 6,000 lbs. Matamoras, and 1,500 lbs. Angosturas, on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 60c.; Angostura, 55c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 57½c., currency, ℔ lb. Goat have been in fair request at full previous rates. Receipts, 1,008 bales. Sales, 220 bales Mexican on private terms; quoted at 45c.@50c., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been firm on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 200 hhds. new crop Refining Muscovado at 8½c.; 480 hhds. old crop, prime Refining do. at 8¼c. and (rumored) 198 hhds. and 145 bxs. Clayed on private terms. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box, Clayed stock, at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9⅛c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7⅞c.... Refining Sugars in good request, with Hard quoted at 10⅝c.@10½c.; A's, 9⅞c.@9¾c.; Yellow at [illegible] [illegible] Sales equal to 271,600 lbs. fair ordinary to strictly prime, at 7⅛c.@7⅞c....Of Sundries, 110 bags fair sold at 9c. with strictly prime quoted at 9½c....The week's exports of Tallow have been 938 pkgs.

WHISKY—Advanced a shade, on a good demand. Sales reported of 50 bbls. at $1 01½, cash, and 250 bbls. at $1 01½@$1 02, regular.

FREIGHTS—A better demand prevails for room on the berth, on a generally steady basis as to rates. The offerings of produce were mostly of Cotton, Grain, Resin, Flour, and Bacon. More disposition was manifested by shippers to engage room for forward shipment by steam. Vessels suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades were in moderate request, and, having been offered with reserve, were quoted firm as to rates. The market was otherwise tame....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,800 bales of Cotton at 5-16d. ℔ lb.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ℔ bushel, which was the rate obtained (℔ 60 lbs.) on the two boat-loads taken yesterday; 50 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ℔ ton; 7,000 Staves on private terms; also, a British bark, 710 tons, hence, with about 4,300 bbls. Naphtha at 7s. ℔ bbl. And a ship, 1,191 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 1,300 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d.; 500 pieces Mahogany, at 82s. 6d.; and by steam, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s., and 150 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ℔ ton. Also a British ship, 1,027 tons, and a British bark, 667 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 4s. 3d. ℔ 280 lbs.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d. ℔ ton; and by steam, 4,000 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) at 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; 600 bxs. Bacon at 55s. ℔ ton; 300 bags Clover Seed, and 50 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Cork and orders, two French barks, 920 and 847 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at about 80s.; also a ship, 1,048 tons, a bark, 468 tons, and a brig, 376 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, within the range of 110s.@112s. 6d....For Havre or Antwerp, an Italian bark, 792 tons, hence, with about 5,500 quarters Grain at 8s. ℔ quarter, one-third of cargo in bags....For the Continent, a British bark, 716 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 7½d., privileges excluding Amsterdam; another, 670 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,600 bbls. do., from do., same terms; an Italian bark, 484 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. do., from do., (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 50 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ℔ lb.; 250 bbls. Resin and 500 bags Clover Seed on private terms; 750 pkgs. Tobacco on the basis of 30s. for cases and $1 ℔ bale; and 650 pkgs. Merchandise at equal to current rates; also, a German ship, 947 tons, hence, with about 6,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (chartered previous to arrival,) at 6s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 bags Clover Seed on private terms....For Aarhuus, a Norwegian bark, 374 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.....For Valparaiso, an American ship, 1,158 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—Flour dull and unchanged, except for low grades of Fall, which is scarce and wanted. Wheat—Spring dull; sales, No. 1 at $1 20; Winter weak, and business small; $1 49 bid for No. 3 Red; $1 56 bid for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn dull and lower; sales, No. 2 White Mixed at 60c.@62c., at east side on track and in elevator, closing at inside price; round lots for future also lower; sales, No. 2 Mixed at 61½c.@61¾c., March; 63½c.@63⅜c., April; 65½c., May. Oats opened and closed dull, with market unsettled and lower; sales, No. 2 at 48c.@49c., at east side in elevator, closing at inside price. Barley firm; sales Minnesota Spring at $2. Rye firm at 87c.@88c. Whisky quiet at 96c. Pork quiet at $15@$15 25. Dry-salted Meats firmer and higher to buy; Clear Sides sold at 7⅝c., buyer February; other sales, February and March, private. Bacon quiet; jobbing and order lots sold at 7c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Sides. Lard unchanged at 8¾c.@8⅞c. Live Hogs dull and lower at a range of $4 75@$5 30, with bulk of sales at $5@$5 25. Cattle quiet and unchanged and business small. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,900 bbls.; Wheat, 18,640 bushels; Corn, 32,430 bushels; Oats, 42,395 bushels; Barley, 4,441 bushels; Peas, 1,200 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 17,400 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 39,200 bushels. Flour quiet; sales Western Ground Spring at $7@$7 50; Bakers' $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8 30@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat inactive; sales Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 53@$1 54; do. No. 2 do., at $1 45; Chicago No. 2, $1 43; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; new, on track, 1c. lower; No. 2 Western old held at 75c.@76½c.; new, on track, 71c. Oats nominal; No. 2 Western held at 55c. Barley steady and scarce; sales of Canada at $1 80@$2; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 90@$2. Provisions—Mess Pork, $16; Short Cuts, $16 10; Extra Clear, $18; Hams, 12c.; Shoulders, 9c.; Breakfast Bacon, 9½c.@10c.; Smoked Beef, 16c.; Beef Tongues, $6 ℔ dozen; Jowls, 4½c.; Lard in tin, 10c.; in kegs and tubs, 10½c. Dressed Hogs, 7½c.@8c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Flour dull and nominal; concessions would have to be made to sell. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Spring at $1 20¾; No. 2 Spring, $1 18, cash; $1 10¼ March; $1 21¾ April; No. 3 Spring, $1 14¾@$1 15; Rejected, $1 05. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 56¼c., cash; 56⅞c.@57c. March; 58⅜c. April; 62¼c. May. Oats steady; No. 2 at 42c.@42⅜c. March; Rejected, 39½c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1, fresh, 83c.@84c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 80@$1 85; No. 3 Spring, sales at $1 62@$1 66, and closed at $1 68. Dressed Hogs, $6 25@$6 30. Mess Pork in fair demand; advanced; sales at $14 25, cash; $14 35 March; $14 55 April. Lard in fair demand and higher for future delivery at 9c. March; 9⅛c. April; nominally 8⅞c. cash. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 7½c.; Short Clear Middles, 7¾c. Whisky firm at 96c. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $6@$6 50. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 at $1 23; No. 2 at $1 20⅛; March, $1 20¾; April, $1 23¼. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 at 40c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 56c. Rye quiet but firm; No. 1 at 78½c. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 75. Mess Pork, $14 25@$14 50. Hams in Pickle strong at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats advanced ⅛c.; Shoulders, loose, 5⅞c. Lard firm; Steam, 9c.; Kettle, 9¼c. Dressed Hogs steady at $6 25. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, $1 45. Corn dull, 60c.@62c. Oats quiet and steady, 46c.@54c. Rye scarce and firm, $1 05. Barley steady; Spring, $1 68. Butter in fair demand. Pork dull, nominal, $12 25. Lard quiet and steady; Steam, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Kettle, 9c.@9⅛c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@8c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c. Live Hogs very dull, only common grades selling, at $5@$5 30; Receipts, 1,200; Shipments, 2,200. Whisky steady at 96c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, in car lots, of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 59. Corn steady at 80c. Oats quiet; State quoted at 53c. Barley nominally $2 10 for Canada. Corn-meal, $1 65 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Ship-stuffs, $24; Middlings, $25@$26 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Petroleum quiet and weak; sales 2,200 bbls. Refined, on prompt delivery at 14½c.; 5,000 bbls. from date to end of June, at 17½c. Crude nominal, at 12c.; sales unimportant. Coffee very dull. Rio, 23½c. Molasses, advancing tendency, at 33c. Sugar active. Fair to Good Refining, Cuba, 7⅝c.@8¼c. Flour nominal; sales unimportant. Wheat dull; Red, $1 58@$1 65. Amber, $1 76@$1 78. No. 2 Spring, $1 50. Rye, 96c. Corn dull; Yellow, 75c.@78c. Oats active; White, 59c.@65c. Whisky, $1 01.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Bran dull at $1. Dry-salted Meat dull; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c., packed. Bacon in better demand; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Sugar dull; Common at 6¼c.@6¾c.; strictly Prime to Choice, 8½c.@9c. Molasses dull; Prime, 65c.@67c.; strictly Prime, 68c.@70c. Corn-meal scarce and firmer at $4 25. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 112⅜. Exchange—New-York sight at par; sterling, $5 43@$5 44.

TOLEDO, Feb. 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower. White Wabash, $1 42; Amber Michigan, $1 46½; March, $1 48½; April, $1 53; No. 1 Red, $1 53. Corn in fair demand and firm; High Mixed, April, 67c.@67¼c.; May, 68½c.; June, 70c.; New, 59½c.; Low Mixed, 63c.@63½c.; No Grade, New, 57c. Oats dull and unchanged. No. 1 at 49c. Clover-seed, $6 25. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Southern White opened steady at 88c., and closed dull at 80c.@81c.; do., Yellow dull, 75c.; Mixed Western nominal, 75c. Oats dull and lower; Southern and Western, 58c. Rye quiet at 96c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull; holders firm; prices unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal at 24½c.@26½c. Whisky quiet at 99c.@$1.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; White and Amber, $1 50; Red, $1 40. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats, 62c.@65c. Provisions firm; better feeling. Pork, $12 25@$12 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9⅛c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼c.@9½c.; Keg, 10¼c.@10½c. Whisky, 95½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 62; No. 1 White, $1 55½; Amber Michigan, $1 46½. Corn steady at 60c. Oats in good demand at 47c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—Wheat quiet and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 57; No. 2 offered at $1 45. Corn steady for old; New lower; receipts large; Old held at 69c.@70c.; New, 65c.@66c. Oats dull and lower at 48c. for State; 46c. for No. 2. Petroleum in good demand and steady.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 580 head; market quiet and nominally unchanged; shipments, 1,100 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,817 head; market active and firm for good grades, at $4 90@$5 25; fair to medium, $5 15@$5 80; common, dull and nominal; shipments, 7,225 head.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn in good demand at 74c.@75c. Oats nominal at 58c.@60c. Lard dull and holders unwilling to make concessions, 10¼c. Bulk Meats dull. Shoulders 6¼c.@6½c. Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8½c.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of March, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels STATE OATS.
250 tons TIMOTHY HAY.
65 tons HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
5 tons SHORTS.
7 tons MIDDLINGS.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts, and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.

Sealed proposals for furnishing granite to build sixteen arches, (more or less,) of new Pier No. 1, North River, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Feb. 27, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF

AMERICAN and FOREIGN PICTURES,

TO BE SOLD

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

FEB. 19 AND 20,

AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

The Artists represented in this sale are:

F. E. Church,	A. F. Bellows,	T. P. Rothermel
A. Bierstadt,	Jas. M. Hart,	W. H. Beard,
W. T. Richards,	Jervis McEntee,	Julian Scott,
S. J. Grey,	G. Lambdin,	A. Parton,
E. Johnson,	J. W. Casilear,	Wm. Hart,
D. Johnson,	Paul Weber,	W. J. Hoade,
S. G. Brown,	E. Moran,	A. Wyant,
A. T. Bricher,	A. Laurie,	E. L. Henry,
W. Sonntag,	T. A. Richards,	P. Moran,
Jas. Hamilton,	V. D. V. Benfield,	J. Cropsey,
E. D. Lewis,	F. Briscoe,	Homer Martin.

FOREIGN:

E. Verboeckhoven,	P. Van Schendel,	Carl Hubner,
Meyer Von Bremen,	B. C. Koek Koek,	Herzog,
Neuhys,	Kuwasseg,	Rosierse,

Also S. A. Neuhys' great picture of "William the Silent Entering Antwerp."

The entire collection now on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st.

EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, twenty-four seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Empire Sewing-machine Company, bearing interest from Nov. 1, 1867, and numbered respectively 8, 17, 18, 25, 27, 28, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, and 67, dated Nov. 1, 1867, and each for five hundred dollars, together with the semi-annual seven per cent. interest coupons thereunto attached; all now held as collateral for loans made by the Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New-York.

ROBERT H. CORBETT, Attorney, &c.,
No. 6 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 16, 1874.

There will be sold by public auction at this office, on MONDAY, March 16, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., a lot of unserviceable commissary property, consisting of office furniture, scales, hardware, &c.

Terms cash.

M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction MONDAY, Feb. 16, at 4 P. M., miscellaneous books, English, French, and American illustrated works, magazines, scientific treatises, and a collection of Drury Lane and Covent Garden playbills, 2 vols., folio, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 500 boxes Malta Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Algeria.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 14, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 25th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of lumber at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

120,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Rails, sawn, 2x8 inches.
300,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, 1¼ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
10,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, grooved, tongued, planed, and beaded both sides, one inch thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, sawn to finish 1½ inches thick.
24,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1½x2¼ inches.
1,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2⅝ inches.
2,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2⅞ inches.
3,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2¼ inches.
7,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2⅝ inches.
4,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2½ inches.
1,500 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x3¼ inches.
6,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, richly figured for panels, to finish one inch thick.
6,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 1⅜ inches thick, in widths from 6 to 13 inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick, in similar widths.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany for hand-rails, to finish four inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from large knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The black walnut will be of the best quality, American growth.

The mahogany to be of the best quality, Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

FOR MARBLE WORK FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 12, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 28th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of marble work at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

17,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
4,000 (more or less) half-Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
20,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 feet, superficial, (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from four to twelve inches, all one inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the white tiles of best quality, white veined Italian, or white veined American marble equal thereto; the black tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian or Glenn's Falls marble.

The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.
10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Wotherspoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.
1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.
3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ELENE—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—Mr. G. L. Fox, the Martin Family.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—PAINTINGS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Miss Lisa Weber, Miss Eva Hamilton, Mr. Geo. Atkins.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT IN COSTUME by the Caroline Richings Musical Union.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

EAST-SIDE HALL.—CONCERT by the Hampton Students.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Dr. J. Jay Villers—"Funny People We Meet."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

A statement was published, on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the other day in reference to the amounts paid as "moieties" to Collectors and other officers of the port during the past five years. Some returns in that statement surprised us at the time, and although we have no special information on the subject, and have heard nothing from any officer of the Custom-house, we cannot but believe that Secretary RICHARDSON has made some mistake. He says that the Collector received $407,245 during the period referred to. We venture to say that he is wrong. He has been misled in some way or other, and has thus been unintentionally the means of doing a great injustice. We invite the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to this subject. Does he mean seriously to tell the public that the Collector of this port has received $407,245 in less than five years as his share of the "moieties?" At present, we take the liberty of advising our readers to suspend their judgment on the point.

The theory about the formation of a new Ministry in England, which comes by cable this morning, is not from a source likely to be well informed. The author of the plan has evidently made his "forecast" from a glance at the Disraeli Ministry of 1868. He only suggests a single alteration. The *Observer* has clearly been guessing, and we should think it had made a very wild attempt. At any rate, if Mr. DISRAELI cannot do much better with his material than the *Observer* would lead us to suppose, he is likely to make a very bad mess of it.

Is an Indian war progressing on the frontier? Or is one about to break out? These are questions which, it would seem, ought to admit of ready and certain replies. Yet the reports, official and unofficial, on the subject vary greatly. The settlers from the neighborhood of Cheyenne City have sent positive statements that the Sioux are on the war-path, and that a general conflict is imminent. But the Department of the Interior, to which the management of Indian affairs belongs, has no such information. Nothing could be more bitter than the hostility of the whites who come in contact with the Indians to the so-called peace policy; but it must not be forgotten that these gentlemen believe the best use Indians can be put to is shooting, and that from any general shooting they are sure to reap a fine harvest of contracts and money, as well as revenge.

A few weeks since there was shown a glimmer of common sense in the management of one of the Fulton Ferry boats. On the *Farragut* the life-preservers had been taken from the narrow passage between the cabins, and placed where they could be reached, over the seats in each cabin. The occasion of this change was the death of a man lost overboard from that boat, who was drowned before a life-preserver could be got to him. In all the other boats of the line the life-preservers are still kept carefully in the passage way, where a struggle to get at them by a frightened crowd would be sure to result in fearful injury. Are the Directors of the company waiting to have an accident upon each boat before making a reform which every one can see is imperatively called for? The company has always had a great deal of good luck, but good luck cannot always be counted on.

Our drinking saloons continue to multiply, and they are now reported by the Excise Commissioners at 7,322, being nearly one for every 136 of the population. The very large number of these saloons in the City, to which we have several times called attention, has apparently no other suggestion for the average Tammany Assemblyman than that the liquor traffic should be wholly unchecked and untaxed, for we notice that a bill has been introduced to repeal the Excise law. We do not believe that such action is desired by any respectable liquor-dealer, and we are very sure it is not sought by any citizens not directly interested in the trade. If the Legislature cannot extend us any better protection than we now have in this matter, it certainly should not destroy the few safeguards afforded the community by the existing law. Its repeal is not demanded by anybody except, perhaps, a few scurvy politicians, and it should be let alone. If it is meddled with at all, the effect will be to arouse public sentiment to demand something much more stringent.

This evening the American Geographical Society will give a reception, at the Cooper Institute, to the officers and crew of the *Polaris*, at which the fascinating subject of Arctic exploration will be discussed by Dr. HAYES and Capts. BUDDINGTON, TYSON, CHESTER, and MORTON. The officers of the society expect to have considerable new information to place before the meeting.

One of the colored leaders in South Carolina has written a letter warning his race of the dangers which await them in the near future, unless they now take measures to secure a voice in affairs wherever the whites are in the majority by the adoption of minority representation. This advice is timely, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of both races, that it will be followed. Negro supremacy in South Carolina has not been an unmixed blessing, and when the whites obtain the numerical superiority, as they shortly will from immigration, they are not likely to be any more liberal in their policy than the blacks have been. Unless the blacks now permit the whites their proportionate participation in affairs, they are certain in their turn to be entirely excluded, and the relations of the two races will thus be always disturbed. Major DELANY has proved himself a sincere and intelligent friend of his race by the advice he has given them on this matter, and we hope he will have the assistance of such enlightened colored men in his State as Mr. ELLIOTT in the task he has undertaken. If the negroes now having the power will base the government of South Carolina on the whole people, their capacity for public affairs will never be denied in the future.

Since the explicit declaration of the grangers that their order has no political character, the Democrats have not been so anxious to help the farmers remove their burdens. This prompt and peremptory withdrawal of the offer of Democratic assistance will convince the most skeptical that the tender of aid was made in a selfish spirit. But all sensible grangers have known from the first that if the Democrats were in power they would do nothing for them. Democracy has always vehemently denied the right of the Government to do those things which the grangers declare to be necessary to their welfare, and which they insist shall be done. According to Democracy, there is no power anywhere to effectively regulate railroad monopolies; and having put this doctrine in practice whenever they had the opportunity, they would not have done anything for the grangers if the latter had been foolish enough to place their party in power. To do the Democrats justice, they have not generally professed their willingness to do anything but repeal all the Tariff laws, and we are not surprised that the grangers have not been able to see how they could be assisted by this Democratic panacea for all possible human ills.

A FINANCIAL FREAK.

There has been a curious renewal of the debate on finance in the Senate, at Washington, during the past week. The occasion was a bill to regulate the redistribution of the national bank currency allowed to the several States. A law authorizing the deduction of twenty-five millions from the circulation of the East, and the addition of a like amount to the circulation of the West, is already in existence, but inoperative. Mr. SHERMAN having reported a bill which will enable this redistribution to be made, the Senators distinctly in favor of inflation seized the opportunity to push a substitute adding a larger amount to the total circulation, and this bill has opened a debate on the general subject.

The whole affair illustrates only too clearly the inadequate and foolish treatment accorded to the greatest subjects by many of our public men of both parties. The idea of regulating the amount and distribution of currency in a country like our own is one that could occur only to men who had had little experience, and given but moderate study to the science of finance. It has its origin in an utter misconception of the nature of currency itself. Those who make the attempt see that the possession of money is, as a rule, coincident with the possession of wealth, and then imagine that by giving permission to issue notes which serve the purpose of money, wealth can be increased. They do not see that where the wealth does not exist the permission is useless, and that where it does exist to deny the permission is to inflict hardship and injustice. They think that by allowing the West increased facilities for banking, capital can be called into being there, and that by withdrawing these facilities from the East capital can be also withdrawn. If this were the case—as to a very small extent it is the case—it would be impossible for Congress to exercise such a power wisely and efficiently. The history of legislative regulation of the currency is a history of uninterrupted errors. The errors are sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other; sometimes in the direction of unhealthy stimulation, and [illegible] striction, but error of some sort is the invariable result.

If the Senate could be brought to understand clearly the real need of the business of the country, they would abandon the futile task of adapting the amount of currency to the demands of various sections, and devote themselves to the repeal of the hampering and mischievous conditions which now attach to all banking. What the business of the country really needs, is the withdrawal of the legal-tender notes of the Government, which serve as a medium of exchange mainly because the people are compelled by law to use them as such, and the substitution therefor of the notes of banks, secured by national bonds, and issued with no limit but the demand for them. Were these two changes to be effected *pari passu*, the legal-tender notes being gradually withdrawn, and the bank-notes—redeemable at some fixed points—issued at the discretion of the banks, we should soon find the vexed question of the quantity of currency settling itself. The amount would be substantially governed by the needs of the community. It is not pretended that no mistakes would be made, that there would be no overissues, or that embarrassment and even panic would be wholly avoided. Such a consummation is not to be hoped for until human nature is greatly changed, and men cease to be willing to take unusual risks for the sake of unusual profits. But mistakes, when they occurred, would occur from causes of a very general nature, incident to the course of business affairs, and capable of being traced, and, to a certain extent, foreseen and prepared for by shrewd and careful business men. The mistakes of Legislatures are not of this kind. They are arbitrary, ignorant, careless mistakes which no foresight can anticipate and no intelligence or caution on the part of the community can avoid. No one can possibly tell when or how Congress will change the conditions of trade now. The result is that the risks which arise from this source are discounted at an extravagant figure. Business is made largely a game of chance. Uncertainty, hanging over every venture, makes men reckless, and instead of deliberate calculation of reasonably stable conditions of profit, business men are tempted, and in a sense driven, to speculation.

Such occurrences as the debate of the past week in the Senate are illustrations of the pernicious elements of chance which have been introduced into our business affairs. No one could have foreseen that an attempt to carry out an existing law of but little importance in itself would reopen the whole subject of finance, encourage the wildest hopes of the inflationists, be the occasion of the introduction of new forms of tinkering the currency, and throw over the action of Congress greater doubt than has yet existed. It is certainly time that a course so sure to produce confusion was changed. If Congress would pass a free banking law, and make provision for paying the demand notes of the Government now forced on the country as money, it would be a great relief to business.

OUR STREETS.

We have rather more faith in the Legislative Committee now about to inquire into the street-cleaning frauds, than we have in the general run of such bodies. Mr. EASTMAN is in earnest, and means, we thoroughly believe, to do all in his power to have the investigation properly conducted. If those who have possession of material facts will go and state them to the committee, or send information to the Chairman at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, we have not the slightest doubt that very much good may be done. Of course, we who live in the City all the year round need no evidence, other than that of our eye-sight, to convince us that there must be great dishonesty in the application of the million dollars appropriated to street-cleaning purposes. The general health of the City also reminds the inhabitants only too forcibly of the neglect of sanitary precautions on the part of the authorities. During the whole of this Winter, the dirt has been allowed to lie upon the streets almost untouched. When snow has fallen, it has covered up the dirt; but the moment a thaw sets in, the whole mass is unlocked, and the air is filled with germs of disease. It has been a very fatal Winter among children; diphtheria has carried off hundreds, scarlet fever has been very prevalent, and we have had an epidemic of measles, although, apparently, not in a highly-dangerous form. These visitations are to be traced, in no slight degree, to the accumulated filth in the streets—to the reeking corruption with which the atmosphere is charged, and to the poisons which are circulated in every part of the City through the incompetency or actual dishonesty of the Police Commissioners.

The three Commissioners who seem to manage the board are OLIVER CHARLICK, H. SMITH, and HUGH GARDNER. Upon these men chiefly rests the responsibility for the infamous condition of a City which ought to be the cleanest in the world. One or other of them—we rather think it was Mr. GARDNER—has had the impudence to put forward the statement that the Commissioners were not obliged to clean the streets after a fall of snow, because there had been no special appropriation for the removal of snow and ice. This is what most taxpayers will consider adding insult to injury. It enables the Commissioners, or the persons in their employment, to pocket the money voted for street-cleaning until the last snow of Winter has fairly dried up from the streets. It makes a fall of snow about the greatest calamity that could happen to the City—short of an earthquake or a fire. While a vestige of snow is visible, the Commissioners consider themselves relieved from the necessity of sending out a single cart. Yet it is when the streets are the most blocked with dirt and snow that they need cleaning the most. Who is to decide when all the snow has gone, and only dirt remains? Do the Commissioners gather up samples of the mud and slush and have them analyzed? For instance, has the snow of last Friday week gone yet, and if yes, why is not the filth now lying on the streets carted off? On Friday night some men were sent into Broadway from the Street-cleaning Bureau. Everybody was amazed—a little crowd of admiring spectators gathered round one of the gangs. It really looked as if a fit of honesty had attacked the Police Commissioners. But what was [illegible] seen anywhere. The men were simply instructed to break up the snow, and toss it in huge lumps in the middle of the thoroughfare. The night being warm, it evaporated in a beautiful fog—the sort of thing that gives people pneumonia and diphtheria. As for the traffic that night, the carriages pitched and rolled like so many ships in a storm. And this, we believe, has been the *only* attempt made at "street-cleaning" since Christmas last. Not a spadeful of dirt or snow was carried off—it was only moved from one place to another, so that the horses might beat it up into slush, and the slush evaporate under the power of next day's sun.

No doubt CHARLICK, SMITH, and GARDNER think this a very "smart" way of doing the business, but there are people in the City who have a very different opinion about it, and who even go so far as to call the authors of the plan rogues. And this, we must say, is our opinion. They get a million dollars a year—what do they do with it? They may give it away in charity, or devote it to the circulation of MATSELL'S *Police Gazette* and *Rogue's Lexicon*. We have received a copy of the latter work, but it did not come from MATSELL. It was sent to us by the "father of five children," who wants to know what we think of this treasure of literature? We will answer that question another day. Now whether the street-cleaning money is applied to the pious uses we have suggested or not we cannot say, but we *do* know that it is not spent in cleaning the streets. Every man's own nose and eyes will tell him that much. But we fear that his nose will not enable him to scent out the public money. It has been managed by what Mr. MATSELL would call an "artist," which we learn from his *Lexicon* means "an adroit rogue." And we fear we shall not be much better off until the present Police Superintendent and Commissioners are made to perform the operation which Mr. MATSELL informs us is known as "amputating their mahogany, or timber"—that is to say, getting out of their present offices. We have only had Mr. MATSELL'S invaluable *Rogue's Lexicon* in our possession a few hours, but we trust we have not looked over its pages without improving our minds.

The committee sent here by the Legislature may be able to help us before the "timber" of the Police authorities is operated upon in the manner above explained. Mr. HAMILTON FISH will be a member of the committee, as well as other gentlemen who cannot be bought. Mr. EASTMAN has done well thus far, and the public will owe the entire committee a debt of gratitude if it can assist us to a prompt remedy for the present intolerable state of affairs. It may seem a small matter—but nothing that vitally affects the health of a million of people can be deemed small. It is, in fact, one of those grievances which come home to us all, which create more dissatisfaction with the party in power than many a "great question" of politics. It is a nuisance that makes everybody angry, and causes more grumbling at the taxes and the authorities (and we must add at the work of reform) than almost all other causes put together. The committee need not suppose that they are sent here upon a trumpery piece of work. They have to investigate an abuse which concerns the health and comfort of sixty thousand families, and, surely, that is not a subject which any member of the Legislature can deem trivial or beneath his notice. We trust our citizens will do all in their power to assist the committee—following the example of Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, who addressed the members on Saturday, and whose very interesting and suggestive remarks were, doubtless, read by our subscribers in yesterday's TIMES.

A NEW TURN OF THE SCREW.

It would be very strange if a session of our State Legislature passed over without a bill for the benefit of the Erie Directors. Their present position is not entirely satisfactory to them. Their cooked dividend of last year did them very little good, and their shareholders still less. Mr. WATSON tried in vain to raise the money abroad which he went over to get. At this moment the present Board of Directors are pretty nearly at their wits' ends, and even the accomplished Mr. BARLOW will not be able to do much more for them unless they can manage to obtain from the Legislature a revival of that famous Classification bill, under which all the old robberies of the Erie stockholders were committed. The objects and effects of that bill have been very clearly pointed out by Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., in his able articles on Erie. The measure was repealed, and it might have been thought that no one would have the hardihood to introduce it a second time for enactment. But we have seen so many strange things in reference to Erie that we need not be surprised at anything that occurs now.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, Senator GANSON, Democrat from the Thirty-first District, took an advantageous opportunity of smuggling in a new edition of the Classification bill. He did this at a late hour in the afternoon, during what was properly described in our columns at the time as a "mock session." Mr. GANSON took care to disguise the measure by applying it to all the railroads of the State, thus preventing the introduction of the name of the particular road for which alone it is intended. The Senator then endeavored to force the Judiciary Committee to report immediately upon the bill, but Judge ROBERTSON objected, and to this Senator's influence, aided by Senator TOBEY, is to be ascribed the opportunity which has been afforded to the opponents of the bill of being heard.

One curious feature of this affair is that JAY GOULD is cordially co-operating with the present Erie Directors in endeavoring to get this bill passed. This we happen to know for a fact; but if we did not know it, we should have guessed it from the circumstance that the New-York *Tribune* supports the bill. In its Albany correspondence, the statement is confidently made that "there appears to be no one objecting to the abstract principles of the bill." We shall find out more on that point next Wednesday, when Mr. W. M. EVARTS will be heard in opposition to the measure. The *Tribune's* statement is simply made in the interest of JAY GOULD, who assisted it with a large sum of money just after Mr. GREELEY'S death. If we are not mistaken, the sum in question was afterward taken up by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The debt of gratitude to JAY GOULD could not so easily be taken up by the Mutual Life.

The present Directors of Erie have been at open feud with JAY GOULD, and have even had him denounced as a swindler—which, unquestionably, he is. But, at the same time, they saved him some time ago from that prosecution which was his due, and compounded a felony for the sake of an advantage which was by no means fully shared by the stockholders. After that the Directors once more attacked JAY GOULD, but now they have made it all up together. Why this has been done, we are not aware. Perhaps JAY GOULD knows too much about the Directors, or they know too much about him—at any rate, these high contracting parties have thought it wise to shake hands. Whoever else may derive benefit from this reconciliation, the stockholders certainly will not. The alliance is very ominous for them. JAY GOULD does not work without reward. He is now using all his efforts to get the Classification bill passed—he is putting out his money "where it will do the most good." The whole affair has thus far been pushed so quietly that very few persons knew anything about it. We hope, however, that the Senate and the newspaper correspondents will now be on the alert. The Judiciary Committee consists of Judge ROBERTSON, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. KELLOGG, (Republicans); Mr. GANSON and Mr. BRADLEY, (Democrats.) We believe we may depend on the two first gentlemen to do what is right. Mr. KELLOGG may also, we presume, be trusted. Of the two Democrats, one has already shown his entire willingness to be useful to JAY GOULD. On Wednesday, as we have said, Mr. EVARTS will be heard in opposition to the bill, and after that we shall be in a better position to judge of the probable results of this new turn of the screw on the unhappy Erie stockholders.

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT.

From the debates in the Assembly last week it appears likely that all the constitutional amendments will be approved by this Legislature and submitted to the people, except, perhaps, the fifth. The latter is so strongly opposed by some of the members that its fate is somewhat in doubt, and it is therefore the only one of the proposed changes in our Constitution concerning which anything need be said at present.

This amendment is the result of the careful consideration and enlightened judgment of the Constitutional Commission. Therefore it has no partisan character; for it has never been charged that the commission did its work in partisan interests. On the contrary, the article was prepared for the single purpose of carrying out urgently-needed reforms in the administration of the executive departments of the State Government. It was, in our judgment, properly based upon the concentration of power and responsibility, for experience has shown that this method is the only one which can be trusted. In its present form it leaves only the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Controller to be elected by the people, and provides that the Attorney General, and State Engineer shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate, while the Treasurer shall be elected by the Legislature, on joint ballot. But the provisions which have been most bitterly attacked are those which replace the three elective Canal Commissioners with an appointed Superintendent of Public Works, and the three elective Prison Inspectors with an appointed Superintendent of Prisons, the appointed officials having—as they should have if they are to be held responsible—the appointment of all their subordinates.

These are the provisions which have been denounced as destructive of republican government. The argument is generally used by those who mean by republican government the caucus rule of small politicians, and it is the great merit of this article that it would utterly destroy such government. Indeed, it was for that very purpose it was framed. But the power which it takes from the caucus it vests in the people, who, under the proposed article, would have a much more direct supervision of their affairs, and therefore a more honest and efficient administration. The people elect the Governor, and hold him responsible for the proper conduct of the executive departments, as he should be. Under our present system, nobody is responsible for our canal and prison affairs. The Governor certainly is not, for he has no voice whatever in naming those who have them in charge. The Canal Commissioners cannot be justly held accountable, for the subordinates upon whom they must depend are chosen by a board in which they can be, and often are outvoted in the making of appointments. The prisons are under a more sensible system, but even they are subject to a divided, and, therefore, to some extent, an irresponsible control. It is not strange that the management of our canals and prisons has been wasteful and inefficient.

Those who attack the proposed fifth article as autocratic, should remember that in so doing they are also attacking the executive system of the United States Government, for the article does nothing more than embody the plan adopted by the framers of the Federal Constitution, which has been approved by the experience of nearly a hundred years. If a President can be trusted with the power of appointment, a Governor of New-York certainly can be; if that power should be so lodged in the one case, it surely should be in the other. If the heads of State executive departments should be elective, why not those of the Federal departments? No argument can be used in the former case which does not apply with much greater force to the latter; yet we have not heard any of these patriots suggest that the Cabinet of the President should be elected by popular vote. Nor have we learned that the fact that the President is made directly responsible for the conduct of affairs, and selects his own Cabinet, has caused any general alarm in regard to the magnitude of his powers. Indeed, we all know that only recently the scare-crow of Cæsarism had no other effect than to cause a general laugh. And when the people of this State are expected to believe that the proposed article is a step toward monarchy, their intelligence is insulted. If they vote to adopt the article, they will only be applying to the State what they have constantly and with entire approval seen applied to the nation. Col. SPENCER sees in these amendments a perpetual Governor, constantly re-electing [illegible] and his Superintendent of Public Works, and robbing the people of their dearly-bought rights. It is a fortunate thing for the country that this usually sensible Assemblyman was not on hand with his bugaboo at the time the Federal Constitution was framed, for he might have frightened the fathers of the Republic from the method of executive administration which they selected.

We hope the Assembly, having listened with all possible patience to the buncombe oratory of which this subject is the occasion, will approve of the fifth article, and remand it to the people for adoption or rejection. It is their privilege, and not that of the Assembly, to render the final decision in a matter of such vital consequence to the State.

SPRING SICKNESS.

Any one who studied the course of nature only in America might reasonably infer that it is one of her invariable laws that people should have an interval of physical disorder, of greater or less extent, in the Spring of each year. So general is the occurrence among our people that a half-slang word has come into use to describe it, and it is common to hear one who suffers from headache, relaxed nerves, and general heaviness of mind and body, remark that he feels "Springy." Our quack doctors, and doctors who are not quacks, recognize the fact very uniformly. The quacks push their nostrums as the snow goes with renewed vigor of advertising, setting forth their power to "purify the blood after the accumulations of Winter," "to relieve Spring biliousness," and to "cure the lassitude, languor, and inaction incident to Spring."

Yet it is difficult to believe that rational living in Winter cannot prevent the annual visitation of derangement; and it is quite certain that the greater part of the difficulties which make their appearance with Spring sunshine are the result of carelessness and ignorance in the Winter months. Wholesome food, cleanliness, pure air, and exercise are, beyond doubt, as potent to preserve health in Winter as at any time, and those who make sure of these may contemplate the Spring inundation of medical almanacs, and the vision of the doctor's bill for the first quarter of the year, with indifference and even contempt. Very few of our people protect themselves in these respects. They expect a "turn of biliousness" as regularly as the ladies look forward to house-cleaning, and they rely on setting themselves right for the Summer by a process not unlike the one employed in dusty rooms and "cluttered" closets. They do not realize that this yearly upsetting is a great strain on the system, and, apart from the ills it brings with it at every visit, actually saps the foundations of health and shortens life.

Perhaps much of this disposition to neglect the conditions of health during the Winter may, with charity, if not with justice, be ascribed to the influence of our climate. The temptation is great in Winter for those who are not forced to go out regularly to confine themselves closely, either at home or at business. In our cities walking is unpleasant, and riding nearly impossible. In the country, walking is impracticable, and riding is only done at uncertain intervals, and never in the saddle. In the house our methods of heating are, as a rule, the worst possible, and of ventilation there is none. Bathing is suspended or practiced irregularly, and the food is made richer and less digestible, and eaten in larger quantities. It is not singular that Winter leaves behind it a train of physical disorders to pay for these indulgences and this carelessness.

Many of our people err in these directions through ignorance, and because they are not instructed how to do better by those who should know. Our physicians, as a class—with some very praiseworthy exceptions—content themselves with doing what little they can to cure disease, and take very little trouble to discover how it can be prevented. They are not, perhaps, to blame for this, for they are too often consulted only in sickness, and their advice as to the conduct of daily life is not often sought, and is sometimes resented. Men and women are apt to think themselves quite competent judges of what they shall eat and drink, and do not care to be bothered with "rules" as to their dress and exercise, or to be interfered with in the building of their houses, the arrangement of their sleeping-rooms, or the management of their fires. Yet it should be possible for a physician, whose authority on occasions is greater than that of any other person, to expose a great many popular fallacies in regard to what is and what is not safe and healthful in everyday living. If he would thoroughly inform himself; if he would keep track of the experiments constantly making, and the discoveries resulting in sanitary science; if he could show his patrons that he was fitted to advise, his advice would be very valuable, and would be very generally accepted. If all, or most, of our physicians did their best, for instance, to discover how dwelling-houses and stores can be cheaply, conveniently, and effectively supplied with a constant flow of pure warm air in Winter and pure cool air in Summer, certainly we should not see such absolute ignorance and indifference on the subject as now prevail; and if this single requisite for health were supplied, our Winters would not be followed as they now are by the inevitable sickness of Spring. What causes of illness there are in our climate can be largely overcome by intelligent care. If instead of ascribing everything to the changeable climate, we made up our minds that the difficulties of the climate ought to make us more careful, we should soon see a great abatement in our recurrent disorders. And no class can do so much to bring about this change for the better as our physicians.

FOOTE AS A MARKSMAN.

Judging from the following story, which the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* tells, that paper has not a very high idea of "Hangman" Foote's ability as a sharp-shooter, when leaden bullets and not words are used. It says: "He is the most wretched shot ever seen in Mississippi, and we do not believe that he could hit the Treasury Building in Washington to-day with a double-barreled shot-gun at the short range of forty paces! for, while no one ever questioned his courage, he was never able, in all his multitudinous duels, to hit any human being that he fired at. The late S. S. Prentiss understood the Governor and his random style of firing thoroughly. On one of the occasions on which they had a hostile meeting on the peninsula, opposite this city—they had two—there was a large crowd present, including a goodly number of boys, from twelve to fifteen years of age, who had run away from school and crossed the river to witness the fight. These boys, after a brief survey of the situation, sagely concluded that they could see better from the limbs of some adjacent trees, and proceeded at once to select their perches. When the principals came forward and took their positions, and as the pistols were being placed in their hands preparatory to 'business,' Mr. Prentiss discovered a number of boys clinging, like a flock of blackbirds, to the upper limbs of a tree near him. As he caught sight of them a bright smile rippled at once from lips to eyes, and gave to his face that joyous and genial expression which, once seen, was never forgotten. With his eyes dancing with humor, and in his merriest tones, he sang out: 'Look out up there, boys! You had better come down here near me. Gen. Foote is a mighty wild shooter!' In the exchange of shots which followed, Gen. Foote was seriously wounded, but he and his distinguished opponent soon became good friends, and so remained until the most glorious intellect on this continent was quenched in death."

THE EPISCOPAL CONTEST IN WISCONSIN.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. DE KOVEN AND MEMBERS OF HIS CHURCH.

The following correspondence, in relation to Dr. De Koven's theological views, appears in the Chicago *Tribune*:

LETTER TO DR. DE KOVEN.

Rev. James De Koven, D. D.:

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: Will you permit the undersigned, your brothers in the holy ministry, who have known you intimately for many years, and regard you with unfeigned love and admiration, and who are persuaded that some of your opinions and practices as a priest in this church are much misunderstood, and in some cases we fear uncharitably misrepresented, to ask you respectfully, and in the interests of truth and peace, the following questions?

First—Are you, or have you ever been, a member of the society called the "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament?"

Second—Do you believe in any other than a spiritual presence of the body and blood of our Lord in the Holy Eucharist; or that worship can be lawfully paid to the material elements in that sacrament?

Third—Do you regard high ritual in public worship as generally desirable or necessary?

Fourth—Do you believe confession to a priest to be necessary to the forgiveness of sins, or necessary as a preliminary to the due reception of the Holy Communion?

We do not ask these questions for the sake of being ourselves convinced that you hold no views which the wise liberality of our Church does not tolerate, or that you encourage no usages, either in your public or private ministrations, which she does not allow: for of this we are already convinced. While we do not, as you are well aware, adopt the form of words in which you have publicly expressed an honest and allowed opinion, we would not, if we could, deny to you that liberty, in this or in any other respect, which every portion of the Catholic and Apostolic Church has ever granted and (with the exception of the Church of Rome since the Vatican Council) still grants to her children—a liberty which, as it seems to us, some of our brethren, who demand and enjoy it without suspicion or censure themselves, are unwilling to accord to all to whom the Church accords it.

Our purpose in asking these questions is, that we may, with your consent, give such publicity to your answers as truth and justice, and the welfare of the Church, of which you are an honored and influential Presbyter, may seem to require.

Having often conversed with you on the points they cover, we are assured that your answers will disabuse many of suspicions which we believe to be unfounded, and put an end to imputations which we are persuaded neither your opinions nor your practices justify.

With sentiments of great respect and warm affection, we remain, your brothers in Christ and the Church,

WM. BLISS ASHLEY,
W. ALEXANDER FALK,
WILLIAM DAFTER,
FAYETTE ROYCE.

DR. DE KOVEN'S REPLY.

Rev. Dr. Ashley, Rev. Dr. Falk, Rev. Dr. Dafter, Rev. Mr. Royce:

MY DEAR BRETHREN: I thank you very much for your kind letter, and am glad to say anything that I can which may serve to lessen the misconstruction of which you write.

First—I am not, and never have been, a member of the society called the "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament," nor in any way connected therewith.

I ought not, therefore, to be held responsible, by any reasonable person, for the acts or words of this society, be they good or bad.

Second—With regard to the Holy Eucharist, I hold the views of many of the old divines of the Church of England, and especially of Bishop Andrewes, surely one of the greatest of them; and, in our own day, of such men as Bishop Forbes of the Scotch Church, the late Bishop Hamilton, of Salisbury; of Dr. Liddon, the learned theologian and eloquent preacher; of Dr. Pusey, and of John Keble, the saintly author of the *Christian Year*.

Believing in the presence of the body and blood of the Lord in the consecrated elements, I believe that Presence to be in no sense *material* or *corporeal*, but *spiritual*; though none the less real and true because spiritual.

I think it would be idolatry, to be abhorred of any Christian man, to worship the material elements; nor would I worship the body and blood of Christ in the elements, as subsisting (were this possible) apart from His Divine person. In the words of Bishop Andrewes, however, "Assuredly Christ Himself, the substance of the Sacrament, *(Res Sacramenti,)* in and with the Sacrament, *(Sacramentum,)* out of and without the Sacrament, wheresoever He is, is to be adored."

In thus worshipping Christ in the Eucharist, inasmuch as this worship is addressed to His Divine person, it would not be addressed as though he were, or could be, confined to the holy elements.

Nor do I hold this view as though I had the right to condemn those who might not be able to receive it; as I am well aware that, on this sacred and mysterious subject, the Church has seen fit to tolerate a certain latitude of view—forbidding only Transubstantiation on the one side, and Zuinglianism on the other.

Third—With regard to ritual, I believe that every National Church has a right to regulate the outward worship of her children. Whensoever she commands, it is the duty of her children to obey. Any ritual, moreover, which expresses a doctrine the Church condemns, is wrong. Within these limits, I think there should be for those who need it a lofty ceremonial, and for others the simplest services. The Church should be elastic enough to admit of both. Place, circumstances, and needs will cause the amount of ceremonial to vary, for beyond all ritual is charity to souls, and that ritual is best which brings most sinners to Christ.

Fourth—With respect to the confession of sins to God in the presence of a priest, I hold that the prayer-book, in certain specified cases, provides for and encourages it. Nor am I able to accept what seems to me to be an illogical deduction, that, because the Church advises it in certain cases, she necessarily forbids it in all others.

At the same time I firmly hold that private confession is neither necessary to the forgiveness of sins, nor a necessary preliminary to the Holy Communion, nor to be enforced upon any one. Indeed, I regard the voluntariness as an absolute necessity to its ever being of any use to a sin-laden soul.

Your questions, so far as they are doctrinal, do not cover, of course, the whole range of these important subjects, and my answers are necessarily limited to the range they involve.

I have abstained from answering newspaper attacks upon me, partly because I had the hope that one born and brought up in the Church, and whose whole life, with a ministry of now nearly twenty years, has been honestly devoted to its service, might need no defense from charges of disloyalty and dishonor; and partly because, in all such controversies, one is quite at the mercy of either the paper or its anonymous correspondents.

It seems right, however, when my brethren ask it of me, that I should speak, lest by my silence the cause of the truth should suffer.

Thanking you for your kindness to me, I am most truly your friend and servant,

JAMES DE KOVEN.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

Speaking of the election of Gen. James B. Steedman to the Ohio Constitutional Convention as successor of Chief Justice Waite, the Toledo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Steedman is a man of strong personal qualities in that line which influences, manages, and takes hold on the sympathies of the mass of men, while he has wasted his high opportunities as prodigally as his opponent in this election has husbanded his frugally. Steedman's history is a strange one. He set out in life as canal contractor, in which business has natural qualities for controlling men came into full play. He became a managing Democratic politician in a new and rough country. He was a member of the Board of Public Works, and with E. S. Hamlin let the famous canal contracts, which were subsequently set aside. This letting was in some of its features a piece of very strong practice. Afterward he was Congressional printer, at a time when this contract furnished a very great profit. He enlisted in the civil war as Colonel of the Fourteenth Ohio, and was promoted to be Major General, and served with especial distinction at Chickamauga. After the war he was Collector at New Orleans under Andrew Johnson. During all this a very large amount of money has come into his hands in various ways, and has slipped from them as easily as it came."

ALEXANDRE DUMAS AND HIS SON.

The recently-elected member of the French Academy is described, at the age of twenty-one, by his father, as follows:

"What shall I tell you of my son? He has come into the world at that melancholy hour when it is no longer day and is not yet night; so the assemblage of antitheses which forms his strange personality is one composed of light and shade. He is idle, he is active; he is a gourmand, and he is sober; he is prodigal, and he is economical; he is mistrustful, and credulous; *blasé* and innocent; thoughtless and devoted; he has a cold tongue, and a prompt hand; he mocks me with all his wit, and loves me with all his heart. Finally, he is always ready to steal my cash-box like Valère, or to fight for me like the Cid. Moreover, possessing a *verve* the maddest, the most attractive, and the most steadfast that I have ever seen sparkle on the lips of a young man of one and twenty, and which, like a flame poorly shut down, breaks out incessantly in revery as in agitation, in calm as in danger, in smiles as in tears. From time to time we fall out, and, like the prodigal son, he takes his inheritance and quits the paternal mansion; then I straightway buy a calf and fatten it, quite certain that before a month he will return to eat his share of it. It is true that evil tongues affirm that it is for the calf he [illegible]

ITALY.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—THE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 26, 1874.

Parliament went to work more promptly after the Christmas vacation than was expected, considering the reluctance of a majority of the Deputies to give, without compensation, half a dozen hours every day to the service of the State. The bill for the establishment of compulsory education in the Kingdom of Italy has been under discussion the past week, and some of its sections have already been voted. There is not much opposition to the plan presented by the Minister of Public Instruction, and it may be expected that very soon the country will have a system of elementary education which in time will work out good results. The law will be passed, but the great difficulty will be in its application, except in an extremely gradual way, on account of the limited amount of funds at the disposal of the one who directs matters in the Department of Education. Schoolmasters of a medium grade are paid from two to three hundred dollars a year, or in about the same proportion other placemen receive their compensation. In the cities the increase in the number of pupils in the public schools has been great in the past few years; but in the rural districts nearly everything yet remains to be done. The statement is made in Parliament that, in the whole Kingdom, the number of pupils under the instruction of lay teachers is about seventy per cent., the rest remaining under the control of the clerical establishments. As long as the present distrust of the patriotic fidelity of the priests remains, the effort to take education out of their hands will continue to be made.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

The declarations of the French Minister, and the action of the Assembly, upon the motion of M. Du Temple, touching the question of the temporal power, have made the best impression here. The members of the Clerical Party now know, and it is to be hoped once for all, that the French Government has come to the determination to pursue a straight-forward, decided course, and hold the violent factionists with a steady hand. Putting that rampant war-horse, the *Univers*, under the muzzle for two months, makes the other animals of the same mettle chafe; but here in Italy the rule of the stall is to leave a loose tether to the more restive ones, so that they may foam and smoke themselves into quietude quite at their leisure. One of the newspapers here ironically invites M. Veuillot to come with his *Univers* to Rome, and abuse, according to his taste, everything decent and indecent, without fear of being put in limbo for more than eight and forty hours, contrasting thus the greater liberty enjoyed here with the France admired and praised so much for its apocryphal devotion to the Papal cause. This interference of Bishops and priests in politics, and the foaming rage exhibited in the writings of the so-called religious journals, is one of the most melancholy spectacles presented in our time, and is the cause of desponding thoughts and feelings in the minds of serious people.

SWITZERLAND AND ROME.

You will remember that six weeks ago, after the Pope, in his encyclical letter, gave the Swiss Government a severe setting-off, the authority there handed to Mgr. Agnozzi, the Apostolic Nuncio, his papers, and gave him to understand that he might leave the country as soon as it suited his convenience. The Nuncio has remained in Switzerland up to this time, unwilling to give up his mission, knowing that much more would be lost than could be gained by the absence from such a central post, under present circumstances, of a representative of the Pope. Under the date of a week back, Mgr. Agnozzi has written a letter of explanation of his own conduct, which is also a sort of apology for the fractious language of his Holiness. The note has not mended matters, at all; for the Government responded by sending immediately to the Nuncio his passport, which is always accepted as a notice to quit; and we shall probably soon hear of Mgr. Agnozzi in the Vatican, with the living voice, making his report to Pius IX.

THE PAPAL SUCCESSION.

As a sequel to the endless dispute about the freedom of the Pope and the apostolic conclave, the Minister Visconti Venosta has written a circular letter to the Governments of the different Catholic countries, with the end in view of putting all disquieted hearts at rest about the election before many more months or years, to take the place of a successor to the present spiritual father. As Cardinal Antonelli has denied the genuineness of the bull recently let loose in Germany, nothing more can reasonably be asked than that the Italian Government shall give assurances that the Cardinals will be permitted the enjoyment of every possible liberty in making their choice of a Pope when the time comes. No one who knows anything about the spirit of this Government and of its hopes and wishes, can for a moment doubt that it will promote in every possible way the designs and the action of the Papal Senate, so far as such designs and action are not in conflict with the great interests of the Kingdom, or in opposition to the maintenance of peace and good relations with other States. As soon as the Papacy lets it be understood that it is willing to give up, at once and forever, its ancient habit of "raising the devil" when it cannot have its own way, it will find that it can live in peace with all the world and enjoy in perfect freedom the exercise of all its legitimate rights, privileges, prerogatives, &c., *in hoc signo vinces*. If there is any real fear in the Vatican it is that other Governments, and not the Italian, will not be content if they do not have a word to say in regulating the appointment of the succeeding Pontiff. So far as Italy is concerned there does not remain the slightest ground for the pretense still kept up among the Catholic clericals of other countries, that the election cannot be held with perfect security in Rome. All that is said in a sense contrary to this, is said in ignorance of the fact or in bad faith, to keep an agitation which has been, and will continue to be, sterile of good issues. The sooner the Church of Rome accepts accomplished results as irrevocable, and sets about sincerely and earnestly making reforms, the better it will be for the cause which it claims to hold most dear. Until it takes such a position, thousands and thousands who wish it no harm, will continue to be found on the side of Bismarck and the party of the opposition.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

Among conspicuous American gentlemen passing a portion of the Winter here is Ex-Gov. Morgan, of New-York. He was entertained a few nights back by Mr. Dahlgren, our new Consul General for Italy, at a dinner party, to which a select company was invited. Among those present were our Minister at this court and the Secretary of Legation, Admiral Taylor; Count Corti, Italian Minister at Washington; several officers of the Italian Army, connected by marriage with our country, and a number of the more distinguished of the American artists resident in Rome. It is the first time, I believe, that one holding the grade of consular authority here has extended social honors of this kind to those holding diplomatic rank.

NEW AMERICAN CHURCH.

A word must be said of the progress making with the work on the edifice of the new American church. It promises to be a national monument, and its construction is watched with as much interest by the Romans as by the Americans themselves. The design is now sufficiently developed to enable one to see what care is exercised to have everything done in the most creditable manner. The material used is travertine of the softest cream tint, and of the finest texture of any that has yet been quarried. It is wrought with great thoroughness, and the pure architectural lines, and the sculptured ornamentation, produce an effect which excites admiration. The walls have about one-quarter their intended height, and the work upon the beautiful carriage perch is now going forward. It is a year since the corner-stone was laid, and quite as much progress has been made as could be expected, considering the difficulties connected with putting down massive foundations to a depth of thirty or forty feet. Another entire year will be needed to carry the building to the point of complete covering-in, with the addition of the interior decoration. The central aisle is to have an ample width, and it is suggested by one who has an eye to such things, that on this account the church at Rome will be a convenient place for the celebration of the marriage rite for those stylish couples who wish to add prestige to the ceremony, by having it performed in a distant city. For the rest, this American church promised to be in all its appoinements, one of the most attractive of religious buildings.

A. J. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-house, last evening, was attended by as large an audience as could find room in the spacious auditorium of the place. The fine performances of Mr. Gilmore's band do not exact notice, for most of the selections were familiar; and the vocal efforts of Mme. Lichtmay and her associates were not creditable enough to deserve mention. Nor need we dwell upon M. Wieniawski's labors beyond making a record that his work was as finished as his previous night's achievements at the Academy led us to expect it would be, and that he had to play about thrice as much as was set down for him. The demonstration which followed the recital of "Le Carnaval" was of a kind rarely witnessed; it was, we are sorry to say, a popular leave-taking of the distinguished violinist, who is not likely to be heard in public again unless the representatives of the best of our *dilettanti* carry out a project of a testimonial-concert, previous to his departure for Havana. At the next Sunday concert M. Maurel and Mlle. Torriani are to sing.... The drama of "Leather-stocking" will be brought out at Niblo's this evening. The distribution is as follows:

Hawkeye	G. F. Rowe
Gen. Munro	G. H. Griffiths
Duncan Heyward	H. Dalton
Gen. Montcalm	F. F. Mackay
David Gamut	M. W. Leffingwell
Patrick Rooney	W. B. Cahill
Cora Munro	Miss Fanny Cathcart
Alice	Miss Louise Henderson
Magua	J. B. Studley
Uncas	Miss Fanny Herring
Tamemund	J. J. Prior
Chingachgook	W. L. Street

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

IDOLATRY IN BAXTER STREET—FEASTING AND SMOKING OPIUM.

Yesterday the natives of the Celestial Empire residing in New-York celebrated one of their great festivals on the eve of their new year, which commences to-day. The Chinese temple is situated within five minutes' walk of the City Hall, in a tumble-down building in Baxter street, a short distance from the Bowery, and serves all the purposes of a club-room, a place of worship, and a banquet hall on festive occasions. A glance at this establishment suggests the trials of the Chinese in the United States. The wretched life, the poverty, and misery to which the unhappy Chinaman is doomed in this country could find no more fitting abode. In the midst of the squalid haunts of misery bordering the Five Points stands the temple, so-called, in which the Chinese residents of this City worship the great idol Fo, and the four lesser deities, whose names reduced to plain English would read "Light Heaven King," "Grasp Empire Heaven King," "Clear-Eyed Heaven King," and "Kind Heaven King."

The New-Year's festival is celebrated with much religious pomp by the Chinese, and wherever the Chinaman goes he clings with singular tenacity to the traditions and customs of his race. In this country California has been chiefly the field of his labors, the number of Chinese there at the last census being nearly 50,000 out of a total of 56,000 in the United States. The number at present in this City has been estimated at about 400. Of this number over 100 took part in the celebration yesterday. The celestial temple is situated on the second floor of No. 12 Baxter street, and consists or two principal rooms with two or three smaller apartments adjoining. A reported visited this establishment yesterday, and, after passing through a dilapidated hallway, was conducted through the rooms by two intelligent young Chinamen. They were neatly dressed, and had their hair cut like other people, and could speak English so as to be understood. Entering the first apartment from the stairway, some half dozen Chinamen were found engaged in a game with pieces of wood somewhat resembling dominos. Passing through this room, another of equal dimensions, or about 12 feet square, was reached, in which the worship of the idol Fo is conducted. The interior of this apartment in every way corresponded with the external appearance of the building and the general aspect of the adjoining hovels. There was no attempt at adornment of any kind. The walls had evidently not been brought recently in contact with the whitewash brush. They were consequently of that murky brown color so characteristic of the apartments of the lower class of tenement houses. On one side of the room was a table about ten feet long covered with a white cloth, at the upper end of which a group of elderly Chinamen were deeply engaged in conversation, and did not seem to take any notice of the visitors. Close beside the entrance a cheap print was hung on the wall, painted in gaudy colors, as a representation of the idol Fo, and underneath was placed a temporary table about four feet in height, to serve as an altar. On this altar two candles were burning. Three or four saucers were ranged around the lighted tapers, on which were apples, nuts, and two or three varieties of vegetables; a couple of small bouquets were placed on the centre of the table under the idol. These were the offerings to the gods. Underneath the table on the ground floor two more lighted candles were placed in cone-shaped pieces of wood, raised some ten inches from the floor. A few pieces of colored paper were pasted to the walls, on which were written, in Chinese characters, phrases which one is informed are translated into English as "Majestic Kings of Darkness," "Shades of Ancestors and Evil Spirits do us no harm," "Heaven King Grasp all the Empire," "Pure Running Brook," and others of a similar nature. Another of these papers bore the name of the club, and specified the terms upon which members were admitted to be ten cents a week.

The observance of the festival commenced in this place on Saturday evening at sunset, and will last until to-morrow. The worshipers prostrate themselves before the idol on the floor and touch the ground with their foreheads three times. Afterwards they partake of the banquet. About 100 took supper last evening in this room, and the entire expense of the banquet reached $75. For two or three days previously preparations were making for this supper, and yesterday the busiest member of the club was an old man who was charged with the cooking of the fowls and meats for the banquet. The reporter inquired what kind of viands were preparing, and his guide, smiling, said: "Oh, ho! you think we Chinamen eat nothing but rice. We have chicken! Put that down in the paper." A procession forms part of the religious observances, but the apartment is too small to carry out this feature in the religious ceremonies with effect. Yesterday a few of the worshipers marched round the room several times, and then prostrated themselves before the idol. The festival will close to-morrow with a grand opium-smoke. It must not, however, be understood that the Chinese are so attached to their idols as not to be influenced by the truths of Christianity. The Chinese Mission School at the Five Points House of Industry, close beside, furnishes ample evidence of their willingness to apply themselves to learn the Scriptures. This school was established about three years ago, and is under the care of Mr. A. H. Kembell and Miss Goodrich. During the past year 156 Chinese, chiefly young men, were taught in this school, which is open every Sunday evening, and every week day except Saturday. The superintendents and teachers are from the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and they speak in the most favorable manner of those who attend the school. The influence of the teachers has been very effective, and their pupils quickly learn to conform themselves to the usages there instilled. There are no Chinese women in New-York.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN MAILS.

The steam-ship Weser, which left Bremen on Jan. 31, and Southampton on Feb. 3, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days than previously at hand.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET

THE MANŒUVRES OFF THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

From a Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE WABASH,
ANCHORAGE IN FLORIDA BAY,
Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.

The manœuvres of the North Atlantic fleet commenced yesterday, but before attempting to describe these manœuvres, I will say something concerning the movement of the fleet since its arrival at Key West. On the 30th January, the boats, crews and marines of the various vessels, except the Congress and Colorado, landed in admirable order. The crew of the Congress being perfectly inexperienced hands, and many of the crew of the Colorado being sick, account for their not participating in the landing. The boats, fifty-six in number, were towed opposite the landing place by the Pinta and Fortune, where they cast off and formed line, with the howitzer boats on the wings. They advanced, firing, and landed their men near the Martello Tower. The crews then formed in battalion and advanced, firing, to the railroad, after which they marched across the country to an open square near the light-house, where the display was wound up with a dress-parade. The blue jackets kept up the firing in an excellent manner, and so rapid as at a distance to sound as if they were firing by platoon. The next day the marines, numbering 280 men and twelve officers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Heywood, landed at the Government wharf, and marched to the parade ground, where they were received by Mayor Best, and went through a dress-parade in a creditable style. On the 2d inst., news was brought to the Admiral that a band of deserters from the fleet had encamped on a lot of marshy ground outside the town, with loud threats of making a raid upon Key West, and "kicking up a row anyhow." Twenty-four marines were sent from the Wabash and thirty from the Franklin, under the command of Capt. Collier, and the refractory men were arrested and sent to their respective vessels.

On the afternoon of the 3d inst. the fleet came out and anchored at a distance of about seven miles from Key West, with steam up, prepared to get under way when signaled from the flag-ship. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. the signal was made by hoisting a red light at the Admiral's main, which was repeated by the officers commanding the divisions. Each vessel, when ready to get under way, notified the same to her divisional officer by hoisting a green light at her fore, and the divisional officer indicated in the same manner to the Admiral that their divisions were ready. Within half an hour all the vessels had signaled their readiness to start, and at a few minutes before 5 o'clock the Admiral hoisted two red lights at his main, and all weighed anchor together. The Wabash was the first to cross the bar, the other vessels following in column, the Congress at the head and the Franklin bringing up the rear. As soon, however, as all the ships had cleared the bar, the Wabash stationed herself abeam of the middle vessel in the column, at about four cables' length distance, whence her movements and signals were easily distinguished by all the vessels. The vessels all worked beautifully, and kept their line as if it had been a boat-drill, except the Shenandoah, which broke down at about 10 o'clock in the morning. Not being able to keep up the required speed of six knots an hour, she was obliged to quit her position and take up a station outside of the column, in order to make the best of her way to the Dry Tortugas. Subsequently with the aid of her sails she was enabled to reoccupy her position, which she retained during the rest of the day. She was not, in fact, expected to be able to attain the required speed, as the Fleet Engineer had reported her machinery to be in a very bad condition. The Ticonderoga is still undergoing repairs at Key West, and her place is temporarily supplied by the Dispatch. At 2 o'clock a fresh breeze sprang up, and the necessary signal having been given from the flag-ship, in a few minutes all the vessels were driving gayly along under all fore and aft sail. At 4:30 the fleet came to anchor off the Dry Tortugas to pass the night, and it could not well pass it in a more desolate spot.

THE FLEET.

The fleet has been divided into three divisions in the following order:

Van or Right Division.

1. Congress, Capt. A. C. Rhind.
2. Ticonderoga, Capt. E. Barrett.
3. Canandaigua, Capt. E. B. Lowry.
4. Fortune, Lieut. Commander F. M. Green.

Centre Division.

5. Colorado, Capt. G. M. Ransom.
6. Wachusett, Capt. R. B. Taylor.
7. Shenandoah, Capt. T. Scott Fillebrown.
8. Wyoming, Commander W. B. Cushing.

Rear or Left Division.

9. Lancaster, Capt. S. Nicholson.
10. Alaska, Capt. S. P. Carter.
11. Kansas, Commander A. V. Reed.
12. Franklin, Capt. E. Simpson.

Reserve Division.

Monitors and torpedo-boats.

Early on the morning of the 2d inst. the van under Capt. hind, weighed anchor and steamed out to its proper position outside the fleet. Besides the above-named vessels the Brooklyn, Frolic, Juniata, Ossipee, and Shawmut are expected here daily, as also three iron-clads, (monitors.) So that before long we expect to find quite an imposing fleet manœuvring in the waters of the Tortugas.

MANŒUVRING THE FLEET.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the fleet weighed anchor and stood out in column in natural order, steering through the passage between Dry Tortugas and the Rebecca Shoal. The objective point was a position twenty-five miles north-west of Key West. The flag-ship Wabash and her tender the Pinta kept a position near the head of the column. At 6 o'clock P. M. the fleet anchored on a line bearing due north from the Congress, No. 1, which anchored twenty-seven miles, north-west one-quarter west from Key West. At 10:30 this morning the Admiral's vessel made a general signal, and the fleet closed to half distance on the Congress. At 11 o'clock the van division was signaled to form column of vessels abreast by divisions in natural order. This evolution was performed at the speed of only three knots, and some of the vessels fell even below this rate of steaming. The time was one hour and a quarter. The third division, owing to the flag-ship Lancaster misunderstanding the signal, was thrown into confusion, but soon recovered itself. At 12:15 P. M. another manœuvre took place. The fleet was signaled "on right division form column of vessels right in front, fleet right oblique, right division forward." The first and second divisions answered the signal promptly, and formed into line in a very creditable manner, but the third division might have been handled in a better style. The time occupied by the evolution was one hour and thirty minutes. At 1:30 P. M. another evolution was ordered. The flag-ship signaled "on van division form column of vessels by divisions." Here again the third division was not quick enough in closing up. At 2 P. M. the flag-ship made signal "fleet by the left flank," which was repeated three times, until the manœuvre was performed in a creditable manner. At 4:25 P. M. the fleet anchored in latitude 24° 52′ north, and longitude 81° 54′ west. Considering that the crews are mostly new men the evolutions have been performed as well as could have been expected.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A curious story is told regarding the discourtesy of the Spanish officials at Havana. The Admiral of our fleet determined to send the Ticonderoga to be docked at Havana, and telegraphed to Mr. Hall, our Consul General, to engage the dock at once. Mr. Hall made the necessary arrangement with the owners of the dock, and so advised the Admiral, but in a few days the manager of the dock sent Mr. Hall word that he could not have it, as the Spanish Admiral required it for the Churruce. The Consul asked if he could have the use of the dock after the Churruce, but he was informed that the dock would be required for refitting other Spanish vessels. It is strongly surmised that the manager was induced by the Spanish officials to break the engagement with the Consul so as to prevent the necessary repairs to our vessel....The May Flower, which sailed for Mobile to purchase a coal-lighter, encountered a heavy storm, which carried away her rudder. She is now repairing at Pensacola....The yacht Dispatch is to run between the fleet down at Tortugas and Havana, in order to supply the fleet with fresh fruit and provisions. Besides this, a schooner is going to make the passage to and from Key West, with the same object....The weather is beginning to be oppressively warm, and white caps and light clothing are getting to be the order of the day.

PROOFS OF MARRIAGE.

A bill has been introduced in the Maine House of Representatives, which provides in effect that when the fact of marriage is required or allowed to be proved before any court, evidence of the admission of such fact by the party against whom the process is instituted, or of general repute, or of cohabitation as married persons, or any other circumstances of presumptive evidence from which the fact may be inferred, shall be competent.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SERMON BY REV. A. D. MAYO—A PROBLEM FOR LEGISLATORS.

Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., preached a sermon on "Compulsory Education," last evening, at the Church of the Messiah. He selected his text from Proverbs, xxix., 18, "Where there is no vision, the people perish." Even King Solomon, he said, in old despotic Asia, discovered that human government demands intelligence in the subject, no less than wisdom in the soveriegn. It required somewhat of knowledge and virtue to comprehend the obedience due to an absolute prince as wise as Solomon. But when a people becomes at once sovereign and subject—for an American citizen is "King, Lord, and Commons" combined—the demand for enlightened and virtuous citizenship rises to supreme importance. The English translators of the Bible were so impressed with the increasing responsibility of the people that they forced a new emphasis into Solomon's proverb, and wrote, "The people perish without vision." What word shall the American preacher of righteousness select to emphasize perdition itself as the penalty for ignorance and vice in the sovereign people of this Republic? The civilized world is now filled with the clamor for human rights; everywhere men demanding, in a voice that will not be hushed, something belonging to them hitherto denied, and here, where people wade chin-deep in liberty, so free that the meaning of the word restraint is unknown, the loudest cry is heard. Everybody is rushing "to the front," to claim something new. To the mind of the speaker, there seemed nothing so impressive as the spontaneous uprising of what might be called the "Children's party," a movement of the most thoughtful and far-seeing of the people to proclaim the right of American children to that education, without which the call of the country to the coming generation would only be a call to a sacrifice of perdition. It was a challenge of the State, or the American people, acting in their Providential organic life, by fifteen millions of American children for education into that "vision," without which the people could not expect the coming generations to administer the nation that the American Republic would then have become. It seemed, to the speaker that old Solomon had a prophetic glimpse of the American common school when he called for "vision" to save his subjects from disorder. That was what was given the American child by the public school system. The common schools lacked the elaborate finish of some of the ancient, and many modern schools, or the most economical means of importing a given amount of "useful knowledge," but the red school-houses of the Alleghanies were filled with an educational spirit, unique and powerful. The American people had struck out there, as everywhere, a way to grow manhood that would challenge the admiration of the historian. The reverend gentleman here vividly illustrated the primitive system of education as presented in the country schools, and continued by saying that the scholars graduated, not with ability to dissect monkeys with Huxley, or chop logic with Mill, but were born again into American manhood. Ten years ago the majority of statesmen, scientists, and thinkers of the world had declared the nation to be on its death-bed. But the vision of the boys and girls educated in the little red school-houses of the Northern States overlooked the judgment of this world's wisdom, and saw liberty and a mighty nationality beyond the "sea of blood." That vision had been in proportion to the training of the people in the common school. The report of the common school of Ohio in 1863 was a perfect index to the popular vote that sent Vallandigham "over the border" more effectually than his banishment by the President of the United States, in the previous year. The plea for compulsory education was not made in the interest of any new scientific or ecclesiastical theory. It was an easy matter for a philosopher, politician, or priest to write a theory of education, but if the theory were like a frozen stream, all the eloquence in America would not force the child to drink thereat. The American people, acting by Providential instinct, were solely competent to strike out the system of education fit for the whole people in the common school. This had been done and the American education of the future was to be the system presented in the old red school-house, refined by a higher culture, yet holding the well-rounded idea of mental, moral, and physical manhood that had made it the greatest "eye-opener" on the globe. It was that sort of education demanded by American children as their outfit for American citizenship. If the common schools could be kept free from the interference of the sectarian priests, and scientific pedants, and ward politicians, and be molded by the wisdom of the people, it would given the fashion to all American schools for the masses, and prevent the Universities from becoming the hot-beds of learned imbeciles, and visionaries. Of American schools only could it be said, in the words of Holy Writ, "Here the rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all." The rising question was, Have the fifteen millions of children a reasonable claim upon the American people for the education described to enable them to become enlightened and virtuous citizens of the Republic? He asked his hearers to consider what demands would be made upon the children of the present generation within the next twenty years, and referred to the journals as a reflection of the present condition of the union. The solution of a throng of questions would be required of the children of the present in a few years. The reconstruction of civil government, and society itself, in fifteen states, and its establishment in a similar number of vast territories, the adjustment of labor for man and woman to the novel conditions of democratic society, the steering of a first-class power, the head of one continent, in its delicate relations with the rival nations of Europe, the final consolidation of the national power in a way that should assure the continuance of State, local, and individual rights; the devising of the just system of finance and taxation, which was the life blood of free labor; the solution of the mighty problems of the relations of the State to public religion and morality, which was just peering over the horizon; these were a few of the questions, any one sufficient for a generation, but all coming at once, hitherto in the exuberant civil and social juvenility, the people had fancied that these awful problems, which had made human history chiefly a record of war, had been disposed of by a theory written in a paper constitution. Now, continued the speaker, having arrived at a responsible majority, we discover to our own dismay that every one of these problems is to be wrought out by us anew under circumstances the most peculiar and involved that have ever beset a people. The American people, at present in charge, propose to cast upon the children of the present the burden of solving these problems in a way that shall perpetuate a Republic. In America, he said, there was hardly a separate sphere of civil life, the public and private interests of the people were essentially one. The present generation of children had a right to say, "Help us to attain that vision and ability without which you only summon us to a period of disorder." The experience of mankind had taught the people that no human right of such importance was ever secured without the bulwark of law. Why, said the speaker, we secure the people in every other right by a body of legislation so minute that no lawyer pretends to hold it in his head. The right of children to common humanity was buttressed by elaborate statutes; what should be said of the right of education? A right that every ignorant or avaricious parent, every aristocratic class, and every infallible church had denied the masses since the dawn of history. Since there would always be a large class who would prefer to seek their education elsewhere than in public schools, the State should hold every parent or guardian responsible for the proper education of the child. If a systematic attempt should be made to defraud masses of American children of such opportunities as afforded by the public schools, the State should institute an examination of all parochial and other educational institutions, to ascertain if the masses of children are educated in good faith for their duties as citizens, otherwise compulsory education would simply mean forcing good citizens who need no compulsion. The people who deny these rights to the children were the three millions of adult citizens of the United States, unable to read or write, of whom two millions are women. From this parentage would come the two millions under the age of twenty-one, unable to read, an army of almost eight millions, one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. If left to themselves, children and adults of that description would increase and multiply into a generation utterly incompetent to perform the duties or even to appreciate the conditions of citizenship in an American State. The most obstinate opponent of compulsory education would not, however, be found in this army of ignorance, but in the sectarian priesthoods of every religious denomination, even including the philosophic priesthoods of the anti-religious sects. These priesthoods were hard at work to change the American common school into an engine of religious or anti-religious propagandism. The demand that lay at the bottom of all the parties was this. Unless the people's common-school could be wrested from its legitimate function of shaping the American citizen of mental, moral, and patriotic discipline, and made a propaganda for certain theological or philosophical system of culture, it should be destroyed. In pursuance of this narrow conceit, the public schools in various cities of the country were in a state of siege, on one hand to divert from their funds a large appropriation for sectarian parochial schools, on the other, to force in unduly the study of a foreign language and force out its present style of moral discipline. The reverened gentleman concluded by saying that the American common school, the training school of the American Democracy, with compulsory education, would hold the State together and bear the people through the floods of new revolutions, as the ark in the ancient times floated above the deluge freighted with the hope of a world. The services were concluded by singing the hymn "[illegible]."

GLADSTONE AND DISRAELI.

THE LATEST ELECTION SPEECHES.

On Saturday, Jan. 31, an immense crowd assembled in the broad space fronting the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, known as Bermondsey square, to hear Mr. Gladstone deliver a second address to the electors of Greenwich as a candidate for representing them in Parliament. The place so selected was admirably adapted to the purpose, it being computed capable of affording standing-room to about 20,000 people, and this area on Saturday afternoon was filled by a compact mass. The tops of the houses and all the windows from which a view of the proceedings could be obtained were occupied by well-dressed people of both sexes, who had paid a small fee for the privilege of admission. Mr. Gladstone arrived at 3 o'clock, and at once addressed the meeting.

OPENING TOPICS.

He began by referring to the accusation that had been brought against him of dissolving Parliament because he had been illegally retaining his seat. He said that when he accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer and found that a question was raised as to his vacation of the seat, he obtained the best legal advice he could, and the present Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chancellor, and the law officers of the Crown, had all advised him that he ought not to certify that his seat was vacant. He therefore reserved the question for the decision of the House of Commons. Alluding next to the address of one of the Conservative candidates, Mr. Liardet, and the statement that the Government had acted on a cheese-paring policy so far as the dock-yards and the country were concerned, he said that from the 1st of January, 1868, to the 1st of December the same year, the Conservative Government reduced the number of laborers from 20,313 to 15,954, a reduction of 4,359; while the present Government had only reduced it still further by 1,463. The present Government had never refused to grant relief to the rate-payers of the country, but they considered the first thing to do was to remove unjust exemptions at present enjoyed, and also to bring Government property under the rates. The bill which they brought in was, however, thrown out by the House of Lords. Since he had been in office he had had the opportunity of making patronage appointments in only six cases—the commissionership of Inland Revenue, two commissionerships of Customs, the receiverships of the Inland Revenue and the Customs, and the editorship of the London *Gazette*. Three of these he had filled and three abolished. He had never filled an office of that description without having received the highest assurance from the highest authority that the demands of the public service would not permit the office to be retrenched or abolished.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

In relation to the Ashantee war, the speaker said: The charge has been made against us that we have engaged in a war without the consent of Parliament. I will cease an unavailing competition with two or three hundred voices, for that number, perhaps, out of this assemblage are engaged in an effort from which they do not at present appear disposed to desist. Open voting they may like, but open speaking is not agreeable. I speak, gentlemen, of the charge that we have made a war without the consent of Parliament; that refers to the hostilities which are now going on upon the Gold Coast, and I will lay before you a very simple statement, which need not be of a polemical character. These hostilities have not begun during recess. They were proceeding when Parliament was sitting. A highly-respected and eminent member of the Conservative Party—Sir Charles Adderley—gave notice, near the close of the session, that he would call the attention of Parliament to the hostilities on the Gold Coast. The Government said that in their opinion it would be most proper that the subject should be discussed; but the pressure of business was great and the end of the session was approaching, and Sir Charles Adderley, of his own accord, withdrew his notice. I do not think he was to blame, although a discussion would have been interesting and might have been advantageous. The operations which the Government were conducting at the time were strictly of a defensive character and were known to be so. There were great hopes that these operations would have been sufficient to bring the Ashantees to a better mind, to induce them to retire to their own country, and to enter into proper and reasonable terms of peace. We continued to take measures with that view at the commencement of the recess, but, as our first efforts had been unavailing, we found it necessary to send a highly distinguished officer to the Gold Coast, and to place him in command of the forces and likewise the administration of the civil government. When Sir Garnet Wolseley reached the Gold Coast he speedily arrived at the conclusion that no reliance could be placed upon those natives who were called our allies, and that it would be necessary, in order to bring hostilities rapidly and effectively to a close, to employ European troops. Now, that was a most grave question—one on which we ought to have consulted Parliament, had it been possible; it was a question on which we desired to consult Parliament; but it was impossible to consult it without considerable loss of time. Sir Garnet explained to us in the most distinct manner that he felt confident there would be no special danger to the health of the troops, but that the season within which it would be possible for them to operate was very short. It consisted, in the main, of the months of December, January, and February. If we had called Parliament together there must have been some delay in gathering members from all parts of the world at that season of the year; there must have been some time taken for the consideration of the papers we should have laid before them; and, finally, it would have been impossible for us to hurry the votes and proceedings of Parliament. If we had then convened Parliament, we should have lost the power of conducting these operations during the healthy season; and I ask you whether it would have been consistent with our duty to the country to run the risk of protracting these hostilities over another year, or exposing 2,000 or 3,000 of our gallant soldiers to the ravages of a climate which, except for a short season, is pestilental, because we found ourselves under the necessity of consulting Parliament. I say it was our duty to place confidence in Parliament to do that which the circumstances required, and to trust to the judgment of Parliament on our conduct. Our conduct will be judged by Parliament, and I venture to say it will be approved.

THE EDUCATIONAL ACT.

Concerning the question of education, Mr. Gladstone said: I am not about to enter on a discussion of the general principle of the Education act. I was one of those who preferred its first to its later form. I submitted with reluctance to the changes introduced into it, but I am of opinion that it would be idle at present to enter upon a consideration of its general principle and bases. We have set on foot schemes of enormous consequence, and they involve the erection of buildings and a multitude of arrangements; and it is absolutely necessary that some time should elapse before any rational judgment can be formed as to the results of this measure, and any answer given to the question whether its general provisions are to be reconsidered. I have stated in my address that there are portions of the act—minor portions of the act—to which a different rule may apply, and that there are some of its provisions which have excited an uneasiness entirely out of proportion to their real importance. It has been doubted to what provisions I referred. I do not hesitate, gentlemen, to state that I refer to the twenty-fifth clause. With regard to that clause, one consideration must be borne in mind which I certainly cannot forget. I do not think that, under any circumstances, you can compel the parents of English children, with any justice, to send those children to schools to which they have a conscientious objection. But, subject to that reservation only, I do not hesitate to say that I think the twenty-fifth clause is capable of being reconsidered, and my opinion is that it ought to be reconsidered.

PAST AND FUTURE.

Closing, Mr. Gladstone said: We made professions in 1868. In January, 1869, when I first had the opportunity of meeting this constituency, I told you as well as I then could what we were about to do. I ask you whether, in the main, we have not done it, and I ask you to test us with respect to that which lies in the future by reference to that which is in the past. Now, I follow my friend below, who said, "Let us imitate this sound policy of union." Why should we not? Is not our basis of action what it has ever been? The old flag, "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform," was raised by Lord Grey in 1830, and now it is raised again. Indeed, we have enlarged and broadened the ground upon which we stand. We have contended together for the principles of civil and religious liberty, and have given to them a force and a width of application of which Lord Grey, in 1830, was not bold enough to dream. It has been given to us to become the advocates and champions of that policy of free commerce which has added so enormously to the wealth of the country. Upon the question of education I think I have shown that—even if I am to suppose, which God forbid, that we may differ at some future date, and in some future state of things—as to all that has now to be done we are substantially united, and if we differ with regard to matters speculative, when we are agreed with respect to matters practical, I say we shall deserve not only defeat, but we shall deserve ridicule. Please remember, gentlemen, the law of human things. Look at this question as men of common sense. Deal with it as you would deal with an affair of private life, on the principles of discrimination and discretion. Recollect that the man who grasps all invariably loses all, but the man who is moderate in his views—the man who abates something of his extreme desire in order to gain the principal part, a man who endeavors to bring himself to a practical rule and standard, among a practical people, and in a practical age—that man invariably finds that, in the long run, the favorable gales of heaven fill his sails and he achieves a practical success.

MR. DISRAELI AT AYLESBURY.

On Jan. 31, Mr. Disraeli dined at the Market Ordinary, George Hotel, Aylesbury, the tables of which were, as might have been expected, unusually thronged, many of the regular frequenters of the Ordinary being deprived of their customary seats. At 3:15 a meeting was held in the Corn Exchange for the purpose of hearing addresses from the candidates for Buckinghamshire, who, together with a number of their friends, occupied a platform on one side of the room which was constructed only a few minutes before at the close of the Corn Market. The room, which is spacious, was filled, there being a large number of ladies in the gallery. Probably there were about 2,000 persons present. After a few introductory remarks from the Chairman, [illegible] Cornfield Pratt, Mr. Disraeli, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, proceeded to speak.

THE DISSOLUTION.

In relation to the dissolution Mr. Disraeli said: You are aware that Parliament has been dissolved. What the reason is for that dissolution I am unable to tell you; and I believe that her Majesty's Ministers are equally ignorant, because I observe that they all give different reasons—various reasons, but none of them agree, and none of them are adequate to the occasion. The Prime Minister, indeed, has told us, as far as I can collect his meaning from a document of remarkable length—the Prime Minister seems to be of opinion that Parliament is dissolved because his Government was supported in the House of Commons by a majority of only sixty-six. Gentlemen, I would presume to say for myself and for those who have acted with me in public life, that if we enjoyed a majority of sixty-six in the House of Commons we would endeavor to carry on the administration of the country, I hope with no disadvantage to England, and perhaps with some credit to ourselves. It is difficult, then, clearly to ascertain why England is called upon to perform at this moment a high trust, under circumstances which, I think, I will show you are unprecedented. The Government do not enlighten us upon the topic. Their case is one which is not unknown to medical men when they are called upon to treat a patient who complains bitterly of his uncomfortable feelings, but who seems, at the same time, to be in a state of robust health. The physician asks, "How is your appetite?" "Nothing could be better," says the patient. The physician asks, "Do you sleep pretty well?" The patient replies, "Admirable repose!" "Is there anything on your mind? Are your affairs such as your friends could wish?" "Our affairs," rejoins the patient, "were never more prosperous. We have an immense balance at our bankers." "Then," says the physician, "I fear it must be upon your nerves," and that seems to be the state of her Majesty's Ministers. They are a nervous Ministry, and the state of their nerves has become so peculiar and perilous that in the midst of prosperity, although supported by a large majority in Parliament, they suddenly dissolve it.

THE IRISH EDUCATION BILL.

Alluding to Mr. Gladstone's speech at Greenwich, he said it was an error for Mr. Gladstone to ascribe the defeat of the Irish Education bill to a combination between the Roman Catholics and the Conservatives. It was rejected by the unanimous opinion of Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone had since given two high offices of state to the two gentlemen on the Liberal side who were the greatest opponents of his measure, Dr. Playfair and Sir W. Harcourt.

GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

Concerning Mr. Gladstone's address, the speaker remarked: I will now recur to the cause of my appearing before you to-day. Parliament is dissolved, and the Prime Minister has addressed the people of this country in a document with which I doubt not every one present is familiar. It is a very peculiar document. It is a document which avowedly offers to the people of this country the most extraordinary inducements to support a Minister that ever were unblushingly offered. There was a charge made against the late Emperor of the French that before the *coup d'etat* he bribed the army of France; but the English Minister attempts to bribe the people of England after the *coup d'etat*. Gentlemen, we hear much of the *Panem et Sestertium*—the donatives that were given by the Emperors of Rome to the Prætorian Guards to buy the empire of the world, but I cannot say that I think them a much grosser case than the case we are now considering of the Prime Minister of England in his electioneering address. Indeed, so unblushingly are we now taught as to the means by which he thinks the opinions of the constituencies are to be influenced that I observe the Prime Minister absolutely has made an electioneering speech to his constituents, in which he has told them that if they return him to Parliament he would introduce some measure into the House of Commons that would relieve them of a particularly grievous toll of which they complain. This is extraordinary and unusual conduct on the part of the Chief Minister of the Crown. I read of something the other day that was similar to it. A person entered a jeweler's store and asked to look at a costly trinket that was before him; and when the respectable tradesman—one of the victims, I suppose, of the co-operative rapacity—handed him the trinket, the customer threw a quarter of an ounce of snuff into his eyes; and when the unfortunate tradesman had recovered his sight and his senses he found his customer had disappeared and the trinket too. And so it is that Mr. Gladstone throws gold-dust into the eyes of the people of England, and before they clearly ascertain what it is like or worth they find he has disappeared with a costly jewel as the price of his dexterous management.

THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

Adverting next to the financial proposals of the Government, Mr. Disraeli contended that the relief promised to the country specially by means of the abolition of the income tax was more apparent than real. According to the scheme now propounded, the income tax could not be removed without substituting for it an equal amount of indirect taxation. The whole conclusions of the Government were illogical, inconsiderate, and unjust. Mr. Gladstone said he had an estimated surplus of five millions. It must be borne in mind, however, that a considerable portion of the year had still to expire, and it was dangerous to anticipate the coming revenues of the year. The financial scheme of Mr. Gladstone was so ambiguous that it was impossible to understand what it meant. It reminded him of an anecdote of the late Lord Derby. A gentleman sent him a case of sherry with the assurance that it was good for the gout. Lord Derby tasted it, and returned it with the remark that he preferred the gout. So with the financial propositions of the Government; there was every probability that when the country properly understood them they would decline to make the proposer the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and would prefer that things should go on as they were.

THE FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. Disraeli then spoke as follows: I am going to make a few remarks on what is called our foreign policy. Now, gentlemen, in the first place, what does our foreign policy mean? It means this—it means the interests and affairs of England in foreign parts, and, according to Mr. Gladstone, you are not to attend at all to the interests and affairs of England in foreign parts. The interests and affairs of England in foreign parts are comparatively insignificant. He says Englishmen don't understand them. It does not seem to me that he understands them much himself; but he says we have nothing to do with English interests in foreign parts; we had much better confine ourselves to the consideration of English interests at home, if it were only on the ground of economy. Now, I would consider your affairs abroad in an economical view. I pay that deference to Mr. Gladstone that I will meet him on his own ground. When you neglect your affairs abroad or when you mismanage them there are always certain awkward consequences—costly wars, ignominious treaties, sham arbitrations, got up as a cloak, that you may pay hush money for some blunders you have committed, or some wrong or injury you have done to some foreign power, and these are all very costly processes. In the course of my public life I know no event that I more deplore, and look back to with less satisfaction, than the Crimean war. That was a war which cost more than 200,000 lives, and much more, I believe, than £200,000,000 of money, and I believe it was a war that was perfectly unnecessary. I don't say it was unjust, because Russia was a wrong-doer, and it was necessary to repel her. But the war was unnecessary, because it was through the conduct of England that Russia was tempted to take that wrong step. I speak from documents which prove this beyond doubt, documents which Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister must now, I think, be master of. It was the conduct of the Cabinet of England that was vacillating, perplexing, ambiguous, that would determine on no course, that encouraged the Emperor of Russia to that war. If, before he had passed the River Pruth, the English Cabinet had said its passage would be the signal for war with England he never would have passed the Pruth, and that has been acknowledged by Russia since. Now, who was the principal cause of all this vacillation—this infirmity of purpose? I say, without hesitation, the present Prime Minister of England. It is not an affair of opinion—it is an affair of facts. You in that corner who say "No" may have your opinions, but if your opinions are contrary to facts your opinions are worth nothing. When, at last, the indignation of the people and the pressure of some of his powerful colleagues forced Mr. Gladstone, and the minority who acted with him, to take determined steps against Russia, he went down to the House of Commons and moved a vote in order to carry the guards to Malta and, as he said to the House of Commons, back again. It was that fatal step that convinced Russia that there was no real intention on the part of the English Cabinet to go to war. Lord Palmerston, who knew somewhat of these things, was in the habit of saying that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the cause of the Crimean war. Well, now, when you are told by the Prime Minister not to attend to your foreign affairs—forgetting that your foreign affairs are English interests in foreign parts—when you recollect that his conduct in that particular instance, to say nothing of the awful loss of human life, which I dismiss, for I am now considering the matter only on the point of economy—when you consider that the policy of which he was the representative entailed on this country and on Europe such an immense loss of treasure, is it not ridiculous that a Minister who does these things should talk of economy, and pride himself on dismissing a few laborers from the dock-yards and scraping the miserable incomes of some clerks in the public offices? It is a very remarkable thing—an act of poetical justice, humiliating enough to England, that the Minister who occasioned the Crimean war by his conduct—the cause of so much blood spilt and treasure wasted—is in due time the Prime Minister who deprived England of the only object which it had obtained by all that sacrifice.

FINAL THEMES.

Mr. Disraeli afterward touched upon the Abyssinian war and the Straits of Malacca difficulty, justifying the Conservatives' conduct in regard to the first-named subject.

Jolly for Old Age.

"Oh, my! I shall live ten years longer for this!" said an old lady over eighty, laughing, after having four roots extracted at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute. —*Advertisement.*

Money Loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and silver-ware, and the same bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th st. —*Advertisement.*

FOR ALL COUGHS AND COLDS USE JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Time, which proves all things, has demonstrated the "Guanaco" umbrella to be the best, because the most durable, beautiful, and cheapest umbrella made. Isaac Smith's Son & Co., No. 405 Broadway, are the patentees

Not an Alcoholic Wash.
BURNETT'S MATCHLESS COCOAINE
A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial TEETH.—Diploma awarded to DR. M. LEVETT by American Institute Fair, 1873. The injurious effects of rubber entirely avoided by this pure, beautiful improvement. No. 37 West 23d st.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

OSBORN—ROGERS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, by Rev. Wm. H. Cooper, of Bellport, Long Island, CHARLES EDWARD OSBORN, of Bellport, to NELLIE M. ROGERS, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRAZIER.—On Sunday, Feb. 15, 1874, MARTHA ADELAIDE, infant daughter of William and Martha Brazier, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner 23d st. and 4th av., on Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.

BROWN.—On Saturday, 14th inst., WM. MANDEVILLE BROWN, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 211 West 24th st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood on Tuesday.

BROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 13, 1874, MARY E., wife of Fritz Brose, and daughter of the late Sherman H. Sterling.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 37 Remsen st., on Monday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CONKLIN.—On Friday, the 13th inst., JAMES L., only son of John W. and Sarah M. Conklin, aged 25 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 328 West 18th st., on Monday, Feb. 16, at 4 P. M.

DUNSCOMB.—At his residence, No. 29 Bleecker st., New-York, on Sunday, the 15th inst., WILLIAM ELSWORTH DUNSCOMB, in the 86th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIBBONS.—On Friday, Feb. 13, ANNA C., relict of Charles Gibbons.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 206 West 15th st., on Monday morning, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HERDER.—On Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Nicholas D. Herder.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 16th, at 1 o'clock, from No. 51 West 130th st., Harlem.

JONES.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 14, HATTIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Sidney C. and Harriet A. Jones, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 158 Allen st., on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

KELLINGER.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 12, MARY E., wife of the late George A. Kellinger, and eldest daughter of the late John R. and Hannah Simonson.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 232 Livingston st., without further notice.

MACDONALD.—On Friday, 13th inst., JEREMIAH W. MACDONALD, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends, also members of Pilgrim Lodge No. 74, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Seventh Street Methodist Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday morning, 16th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

MINER.—On Friday, Feb. 13, ALLEN B. MINER, eldest son of the late Capt. Allen and Fanny Miner, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Christ Church, corner of 35th st. and 5th av., on Monday morning, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Newark for interment.

MILLER.—At his late residence, No. 42 Morton st., on Friday evening, Feb. 13, 1874, EDWARD A. MILLER, aged 66 years, 2 months, and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Memorial Church, corner 11th st. and Waverley place.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

PARMLY.—On Sabbath morning, Feb. 15, 1874, DAVID R. PARMLY, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers Jahial and Wheelock H. Parmly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, at 3:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 19 West 9th st., New-York.

PEREZ.—At the City of Mexico, on Jan. 7, 1874, MANUEL PEREZ, of the firm of M. Perez & Obarrio, of this City, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Gabriel Obarrio, No. 163 Lexington av., at 9:30 o'clock on Monday morning, the 16th inst. The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., where a solemn high mass will be offered up at 10 o'clock.

SCRYMSER.—On Saturday, Feb. 14, of congestion of the brain, DAVID A. SCRYMSER, in the 53d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, William H. Little, No. 24 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SCUDDER.—At Sandusky City, Ohio, on Thursday, Feb. 12, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM H. SCUDDER, formerly of this City.

SHEFFIELD.—Feb. 14, MARTY T. WYCKOFF, wife of Samuel C. Sheffield, and eldest daughter of Simon I. and Fanny B. Wyckoff.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 17th inst., from her late residence, No. 472 3d av., New-York City.

WISE.—On Sunday, Feb. 15, of diphtheria, NATHANIEL, Jr., son of Nathaniel and Sarah Wise, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 159 East 73d st., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
Will give a reception to the
OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE POLARIS,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, AT 8 o'clock,
IN THE
LARGE HALL OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHIEF JUSTICE DALY WILL PRESIDE.

Dr. I. I. HAYES, the distinguished Arctic explorer, will describe the Arctic regions, and the progress of Arctic discovery.

Capts. Buddington, Tyson, Chester, and Morton will participate in the proceedings. The Arctic will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

Tickets can be obtained free of charge at the rooms of the society, Cooper Institute, or at the office of the Cooper Union.

ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH,
Recording Secretary.

HOLDERS OF NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS desirous of uniting with a large combination of bondholders for mutual protection, are invited to communicate their names, residences, and number of bonds held by them to LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 70 William st., or, to
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,
Of counsel for Bondholders' Committee, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.
CONDUCTED BY
E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. XXIII.........................PRICE, FIFTY CENTS

CONTENTS OF NO. 23 FOR MARCH.

I. The World before the Introduction of Life. By Prof. CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK. (Illustrated.)
II. Walking, Swimming, and Flying. By E. LEWIS, Jr. (Illustrated.)
III. Replies to the Quarterly Reviewers. By HERBERT SPENCER.
IV. Physiology of the Passions. By FERNAND PAPILLON.
V. Our Ancestors on the Goose Question. (Illustrated.)
VI. Alternations in the Intensity of Diseases. From the French of ALPHONSE DE CANDOLLE.
VII. Modern Optics and Painting. By Prof. O. N. ROOD. (Illustrated.)
VIII. Electric Signaling on English Railroads. By C. E. PASCOE.
IX. The Facial Angle. By Dr. RANSOM DEXTER. (Illustrated.)
X. Disposal of the Dead. By Sir H. THOMPSON.
XI. The Future of Alchemy. By CHAS. FROEBEL.
XII. Prof. Louis Agassiz. By R. BLISS, Jr.
XIII. EDITOR'S TABLE: Influence of Science upon Philosophy—Another "Spencer-Crusher"—Death of Dr. Livingstone—Death of Fernand Papillon.
LITERARY NOTICES: STEWART'S Conservation of Energy—LUBBOCK'S Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects—HENSLOW'S Botanical Charts—TAINE on Intelligence—MIVART'S Men and Apes—DUNGLISON'S Dictionary of Medical Science—SCHEM'S Statistics of the World.
MISCELLANY: England and America—Population of New-Guinea—Autopsy of Agassiz—A Good Hedge Plant—Technical Education—Science and the Press—A Swarm of Locusts—Asphaltum Deposits in West Virginia—Agassiz's Successor—Lime Soils and the Potato Rot—Clay Wasp-nests—The Uses of Baryta—Subterranean Fish—New Refrigerating Machine.
NOTES.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, $5 per annum; or, fifty cents per copy.

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Any person remitting $20 for four yearly subscriptions will receive an extra copy gratis, or five yearly subscriptions for $20.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and APPLETON'S JOURNAL for one year, $8.

D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"CLIQUOT GALOP," Herrmann, 30c.; "El Fresco Waltz," Simmons, 40c.; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Galop and Lancers, 35c. each; "Jockey Galop," Aronson, 40c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring," Waltz, 30c.; "Aida," (Wels,) 75c.; "Lohengrin," (Leybach,) $1; "Shepherd Boy," (four hands), Wilson, 50c.; also, new songs by Thomas, Millard, Gans, Gabriel, and Sullivan, &c. C. H. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic viscera. By [illegible] No. 144 [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 14, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George W. Dillaway, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, located on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, fifty feet west of Seventh avenue, for $14,300, the purchaser being J. G. Worth. James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a leasehold property, namely, one large brick cottage with plot 58 by 142, four on West Twenty-third street, north side, 358 feet east of Ninth avenue, and a lot 8 by 55, with frame stable thereon, in rear, fronting on Twenty-fourth street, lessee "C. C. Moore," dated 1859, term, twenty-one years with renewal; ground rent, $650 per annum, property sold for $14,000, a sum less than the incumbrances; purchaser, John A. Shea. The trustee's sale in charge of A. H. Nicolay & Co. of lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, was again adjourned to the 17th inst., (to-morrow,) and the legal sale in charge of James M. Miller of a house and lot on Gansevoort street, west of Fourth street, until Saturday next. No other business was transacted.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The market during the past week has continued fairly active and considerable property has changed hands at auction. The sale conducted by Messrs. Muller & Son Tuesday, at which property located respectively on Thirteenth avenue, Vestry, West, and Jane streets, belonging to the S. S. Ward estate, was sold for nearly $126,000 in the aggregate, was a great success, but for nearly all the real estate sold under legal orders the prices realized have been low, and in most instances not enough to cover liens. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 14, amounts to $393,655, as against $369,700, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, Feb. 7. A slight increase in the volume of business transacted is thus shown.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

The auctions to be held during the present week are quite numerous, but none are of such importance as to call for special notice. The list of sales is as follows, all taking place at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

To-day, (Monday,) Feb. 16.

By Jos. McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 17 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 167 feet east of Second avenue, and a house with lot 21 by 100.5, on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of First avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 75.5 (rear, irregular,) with improvements on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. B. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 100.5 on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-eighth street, north side, 352.7 feet west of Second avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. P. Fitch, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 90 Cannon street, east side, 200 feet north of Rivington street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.11 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 267.1 feet west of Fifth avenue.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Trustee's sale to close an interest, of eight desirable lots, each 25 by 100, four of the same being situated on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, and four on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, in rear, between St. Ann's and Brooks avenues, at North New-York, now the Twenty-third Ward of the City.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the valuable leasehold property, No. 5 Fifth avenue, east side, between Waverley and Clinton places, embracing a lot 26.8 by 100, with a four-story high-stoop marble and brick dwelling-house thereon. Leased Sailors' Snug Harbor, dated Nov. 1, 1873; term twenty-one years, with renewals; ground rent $1,000 per annum.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sales of the following valuable property: Premises No. 301 Delancey street, south-west corner of Lewis street, comprising a lot 25 by 75, with a five-story brick tenement house covering the same thereon, renting for $3,800 per year. On the first floor of this building are two small stores fronting on Lewis street. Premises No. 299 Delancey street, adjoining above, comprising a lot 25 by 75, with a five-story brick tenement house 55 feet deep, with two stores thereon, renting at the rate of $2,200 per annum.

By G. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of four lots together, forming a plot in size 109.11 by 100 on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of Ninety-eighth street.

By William Kennelly, Executor's sale by order of the executors of the estate of James Cummings, deceased, of a lot 25 by about 118, on Bollivar street, south side, 150 feet west of Cannon street, in the City of Brooklyn.

By J. M. Gibson, at No. 31 Montgomery street, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of the house and lot No. 164 Morgan street, near Grove street, of a house and lot on Summit avenue, near Church street, and of the house and lot No. 421 Ferris street, Jersey City.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sherman W. Knevals, Esq., Referee, of property, said to be located respectively on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets, no further details being contained in the legal notice.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thos. Boese, Esq., Referee, of the following pieces of leasehold property, known as C. C. Moore leases: Plot, 189 by 63, with buildings, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 95 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 19 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 21 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 104 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 16.6 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 258.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, and house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, equidistant between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustee's sale of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, Missouri.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

By Adrian H. Muller & Co., executor's sale, by order of the executor of the estate of David A. Smith, deceased, of the three-story high-stoop brick house, 21.4 by 41.6, with two-story extension and lot 92 feet deep, No. 31 East Twentieth street, north side, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, public auction sale of the two-and-one-half story and basement brick house and lot, 20.1 by 99.11, No. 116 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south side, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with irregular lot, No. 62 Leroy street, corner of Burton street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20.7 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, south side, 27.2 feet east of Madison avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of eight houses and lots, located respectively on East Broadway, Pike, and Division streets.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale, by order of the executor of the estate of John Marseilles, deceased, of the leasehold property No. 33 Vandam street, north side, about 125 feet east of Varick street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a two-story attic and basement brick house 25 by 40 thereon. Lease (Trinity Church) expires May 1, 1885; renewal for twenty-one years; ground rent $235 per annum.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, Trustees' sale of the following valuable Brooklyn real estate: Four lots on Hamilton avenue, running through to Seventeenth street, with buildings on same, consisting of offices, extensive coal sheds, &c., now used and known as "Bennett's Coal Yard," the plot having a frontage on Hamilton avenue of 122 feet at the intersection of Middle street, now Prospect avenue, with an average depth of 200 feet, and a frontage on Seventeenth street of 75 feet; also, one lot, 25 by 100.2, on Eighteenth street, north side, 250 feet west of Third avenue. This is one of the most important sales of the week.

By ——, auctioneer, at Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., executor's sale of a farm of 116 acres of land.

Saturday, Feb. 21.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. E. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 18.6 by 105, No. 671 Second avenue, west side, 67.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95, on Gansevoort street, south side, 124 feet west of Fourth street.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a C. C. Moore lease of a plot 58 by 142.5, with building thereon, located on West Twenty-third street, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, with lot 8 by 55, in rear, fronting on Twenty-fourth street; lease dated Oct. 12, 1866; term twenty-one years, with renewal; ground rent about $700 per annum.

This sale will close the business of the week.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, FEB. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story high stoop brown-stone front house and lot, West 38th st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 16.8x98.9	$14,300

By James M. Miller.

Leasehold, 1 brick cottage and plot, West 23d st., n. s., 358 ft. e. of 9th av., with frame stable and lot in rear, on 24th st., plot 58x142.4, lot 8x55; lease made in 1859 for twenty-one years, with renewal, ground rent $650 per annum	$14,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 13.

[illegible]	
134th st., 24.11x89 about 24.11x84; Boulevard, s. e. cor. 134th st., 24.11x89.9x about 24.11x89	$14,400
Boston road, n. w. s., 41 ft. n. e. of Garden st., 21.5x77, Morrisania	13,000
Same property	13,000
East Broadway, n. s., No. 169, between Market and Pike sts., 25x65	8,000
Essex st., No. 19, w. s., 75.2 ft. s. of Hester st., 25x87.6; Hester st., s. s., No. 44, s. s., 62.5 ft. w. of Essex st., 25x75.2	65,000
Franklin st., s. w. s., 117.5 ft. e. of Centre st., 45.6x84.10x48x88.9	20,000
134th st., n. s., 195.9 ft. w. of 5th av., 17.10x99.11	16,000
Lexington av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 53d st., 20x64	19,500
3d av., e. s., part plot No. 88, map of Claremont, Morrisania, 50x125	1,800
10th av., w. s., 19.7 ft. s. of 33d st., 19.1x54.9	15,000
Same property	15,000
King's Bridge road, e. s., 9 ft. n. of 182d st., 91.11x107.6x99.11x93, foreclose	16,200

LEASE RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 180, store, 5 1-12 years, per year	$7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located in the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order; replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $10,500 to $18,000; also, several medium first-class three and four story stone-front houses on the best streets in Twenty-second Ward, just west of Broadway. Particulars and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—NO. 18 West 25th st., near Broadway; first class, five story, high stoop, brown stone; 32x60, and two-story extension, by ½ the block. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.—FOR sale or to let furnished, No. 20 West 25th st., near Broadway; four story, English basement, brown stone; 18x60x½ the block. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON SPRING ST. FOR sale.—Well located, moderate price, easy terms; also, a property on Canal st., near Broadway; also, small lot near West Broadway, suitable for workshop or stable. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.; size, 25x60x½ the block, and in perfect order; will be sold at reasonable price and terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$100,000 FOR THE FINEST AND best-built 25-foot front dwelling on Manhattan Island. Apply for permit at Murray Hill Real Estate Office, No. 554 3d av., between 36th and 37th sts. T. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 21 West 24th st., near Broadway, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x98.9; bay window, &c.; price, $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

PIER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE lease of piers, bulkheads, and sheds on the North River, below Barclay st. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BEST SMALL, MODERN THREE-story house in Fifth Ward; every improvement and convenience, with possession; not much cash required. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 74 John st., about 24.11x60x95; sold by order of the executors to close the estate of the late Thos. C. Morton. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, TWO brown-stone houses, 42d st., near 6th av.; each 25 feet front, upon easy terms. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS of ground up town. The house is first class in every particular, and contains all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 128 West 33d st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 21 West 24th st., near Broadway. Four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x98.9, bay window, &c. Price, $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

NO. 5 5TH AV.—EXTRA-SIZED DWELLING, NEAR Washington square, with superb dining and chamber extension, will be sold by auction TUESDAY next. Maps from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 108 East 26th st. Apply to E. H. ALLEN, Jr., Nos. 14 and 16 White st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSES BETWEEN 2D and 5th avs., 4th and 60th sts.; $14,500 to $70,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land. The place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever. Fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—
At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

QUICK TRANSIT.—COMPETING ROADS, forty minutes from Liberty st.; numerous trains till midnight; near three depots; $60 rental, or monthly purchase payments; commodious cottage house and extra large lot; garden, lawn, flower, shade, and fruit; paved and lighted streets; well drained and healthy; orderly society. For view and particulars apply at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 181, Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court.—In the matter of JOHN S. PIERSON and EDWARD PIERSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the above-named bankrupts, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following property and assets, viz.:

All the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupts, or either of them, in the following lands and premises:

First—4,605 acres, known as the Sherman League and Labor, situate one mile from Canton, in Van Zandt County, Texas.

Second—4,605 acres, known as the Cordena League and Labor, situate about three miles from Canton, in Van Zandt County, Texas.

Third—1,780 acres, known as Vital Flores, part of League and Labor, situate near San Felippe, in Austin County, Texas.

Fourth—320 acres, situate five miles from Rusk, and 550 acres, situate twelve miles from Rusk, in Cherokee County, Texas.

Fifth—880 acres, situate about twenty miles from Corpus Christi, known as Herrera Grant, in Nueces County, Texas.

Sixth—Three-story brick store and lot, known as No. 26 Hayne st., in Charleston, S. C.; lot 22 feet by 150 feet, (subject to a mortgage for about $6,000.)

Seventh—The books of account of said bankrupts, together with all book debts and claims, which by said books of account may appear to be due and owing to said bankrupts' estate, and which may remain uncollected and unsettled on the day of sale.

Eighth—One safe, with combination lock, in good order, L. Lilly & Son makers, size 26 inches by 25 inches, by 30 inches; may be seen at Anderson, Starr & Co.'s, No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

Detailed description of the property and a schedule of the book accounts may be had upon application to Mortimer C. Addoms, attorney for the assignee, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.—Dated Sept. 18, 1873.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN, Assignee.
MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Dec. 2, 1873, at same hour and place.—Dated Sept. 30, 1873.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN, Assignee, &c.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to March 2, 1874, at same hour and place.—Dated Dec. 2, 1873.
CHARLES P. BALDWIN, Assignee, &c.
MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Attorney for Assignee.
f16-1aw3wM

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE
will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:

BOWERY.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 EAST 20TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of David A. Smith, deceased:

TWENTIETH STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick dwelling-house and lot, with two-story extension, situate on the north side of 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av., and known as No. 31. House contains modern improvements. House 41.6 feet, with two-story extension; lot 21.4x92 feet, more or less.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable, extra size, superbly proportioned, well-built four-story high-stoop brick and marble dwelling, No. 5 5th av., near Washington square, 26.8 by 90, lot 100 feet; perpetual Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold; ground rent for twenty-one years, $1,000 per annum; neighborhood unexceptionable; [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS
ON 146TH AND 147TH STS.,
TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, on
TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1874,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)
by order of Trustee, to close an interest, eight valuable building lots, 25x100 feet each, four lots each on 146th st. and 147th st., between St. Anne's and Brooks avs. They are easy of access by the Third Avenue Railroad and old Boston Turnpike horse cars, and now known as the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York.
Title of property is indisputable.
Terms of sale made known on day of sale. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
The above sale was postponed from Saturday, Feb. 14, to TUESDAY, Feb. 17, same hour and place, by order of the Trustee.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st.

PITTSBURG ROLLING MILLS
AND
NAIL FACTORY
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
Situated in Thirty-fourth Ward, Pittsburg, adjoining works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co.
Capacity, 16,000 to 18,000 tons Iron and Nails per annum. Coal, $1 72 per ton in Mill. Labor abundant, and works could be quickly put in operation.
Terms—One-third cash; balance one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest.
For detailed statement of machinery, &c., address
R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees, J. T. & C. A. Wood,
No. 112 Water st., Pittsburg.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS
At auction THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
By WOOD, BRADY, & TODD, Auctioneers.
Maps at their office, No. 9 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY.

Desirable corner-property to let or lease, south-east corner of Broadway and 4th st., extending through to Lafayette place; size, 45 feet on Broadway, 275 feet on 4th st., and 48 feet on Lafayette place. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.
The superior banking or life insurance offices in the second story of No. 149 Broadway, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Liberty st., consisting of a suite of three large rooms.
APPLY TO
I. G. PEARSON,
or W. I. PAULDING,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORner 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size, 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE—TO LET, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story iron building, fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front; the very best in the City; first floor reserved.
Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES to let—The first-class fire-proof stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South st., now occupied by Messrs. Miller & Conger.
Also the fire-proof store, No. 38 Gold st., now occupied by Messrs. Hagar & Co. Apply to
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SUBSTANTIAL SIX-story store No. 26 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st., or could be divided; excellent location for first-class trade requiring extensive accommodations; only a few hundred feet from new Post Office; steady steam power can be had if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE, No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front, first class, five-story basement and subcellar, marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET.
Nos. 104 and 106 John st.
No. 13 Platt st.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, SECOND floor of No. 763 Broadway, near Stewart's; 25x100; fine show-window. W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate Broker, No. 774 Broadway.
Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38 x 100.) The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET IN PEARL, WHITEHALL, CEDAR, DEY, CORTLANDT, PARK PLACE, MURRAY, PARK ROW, BROADWAY, WARREN, DUANE, BLEECKER, AND OTHER STREETS, BY
JAMES M. TAYLOR, NO. 1½ PINE ST.

STORES.—TO RENT OR LEASE, ON THE WEST side, south of Canal st., on very favorable terms, several fine stores; some of them are connected and of great capacity. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

LOFTS.—TO RENT OR LEASE, THE THREE UPPER lofts of the marble-front building No. 153 Chambers st.; excellent location for any light trade; possession at once. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—STORE, OFFICES, SALE AND STORAGE lofts; new building, South st. and Peck slip; possession immediately. WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 284 Pearl st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light subcellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT PORTCHESTER, FIVE MINutes from depot, a large and comfortable dwelling, partly furnished, with carriage-house, stable, and other out-buildings, all in complete order, and seven acres of land, all laid out; possession immediately if required. For terms and permit apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices; also building sites, farms, and large buildings suitable for institutes or first-class boarding-houses.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS OF NO. 42 University place; modern improvements; gas and water; corner house. W. N. GRISWOLD, real estate broker, No. 744 Broadway (Astor place.) Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FOUR-story stone-front house, admirably located, just west of Broadway; has every improvement and convenience; new and in fine order, with immediate possession.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LEASE, FOR THREE YEARS—BROWN-STONE English basement house (near Park av.,) No. 125 East 36th st., in first rate order.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 26 Broad st.

TO LET—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, HOUSE NO. 51 East 10th st.; has been put in thorough order. Apply to AUG. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—"LAKESIDE," THE late Mr. Bristed's place, near Lenox, in Berkshire, Mass. Apply to HENRY D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—A TENEMENT-HOUSE, or two or three small houses in the Tenth, Fourteenth, or Seventeenth Ward. Address, stating terms, &c., LEASE, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY AT THE EVERETT Library rooms, No. 588 6th av., houses, flats, and apartments. No charge until acceptable tenant is procured. E. A. DAILEY.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR SALE OR TO RENT. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL lecture to ladies, MONDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., at Robinson Hall, 16th st., three doors west of Broadway and near 5th av. Subject—"Strong Chests for Women and Children." Admittance free. This lecture is preparatory to a new course of three lectures, to be illustrated by manikins. This is an entire new course of lectures, and will give ladies who could not gain admittance to her first course in this City an opportunity of hearing her.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse; City references required. Apply on Monday, between 11 and 1, at No. 17 East 43d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK; MUST UNDERstand her business thoroughly and have good references. Apply after 11 o'clock at No. 34 West 17th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT NURSE [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Toledo, Wabash & Western
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine St.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first-class, at the lowest market rates.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.
The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.
The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York,
or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

INSURANCE STOCK.
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK
For sale by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECtors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1874. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M. I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.
HARLEM BANK, Feb. 2, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of March, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 18 to March 1, 1874. By order.
I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED. OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874.
NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.
By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 South 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon. S. McMENRY, Secretary.
FEB. 11, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, CREDITORS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider a plan of reorganization.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1874.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, FOR three or five years, on bond and mortgage, on City improved private or business property. Address BOND AND MORTGAGE, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,
NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York.
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 State st., Boston. No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
$250,000
City of Providence water bonds, five per cent., principal and interest payable in gold.
Due in 1900. Interest January and July.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY Equipment Bonds, due 1st March, 1874, will be redeemed on and after this date, at par and interest, by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders in order that they may be called together for their own protection (if it be found necessary) are requested to send addresses and amounts to ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

$50,000 WANTED BY THE BOARD OF Education of the City of Lansing, Mich., on bonds of said Board; time to suit. For particulars, address R. S. ROBSON,
Chairman of Committee of Finance.

HOUSTON CITY (TEXAS) 10 PER CENT. BONDS, issued for municipal purposes; bonds and coupons payable in this City; interest paid promptly. For sale by LEVY & BORG, No. 20 Broad st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
Jan. 29, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1874.
70th DIVIDEND.
A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.
The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.
By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March. JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 7, 1874.
THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 2, 1874, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place.
The transfer-books will close on the 14th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 2d March prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 16 to the morning of March 3.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

LOANERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. (3½) was this day declared, (free of tax,) payable on demand.
ARTHUR D. RUSSELL, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, several competent and reliable servants, well recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly to be found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is clean and orderly; also an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SPANISH GIRL; is competent to do any work; is a capable chamber-maid, waitress, and house-maid for hotel, boarding or private house; has suitable references. At the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND plain sewer; has excellent City references; seen at present employer's, wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A German young woman, who is also a good seamstress, nurse, &c.; has best of City references. To be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A well-recommended and respectable girl; has first-class references; will assist in washing; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and assist with chamber-work and sewing; is willing and obliging; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWER; has good City references; will go to the country with good people. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; is an excellent chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; is neat, tidy, willing, and obliging; can furnish undoubted City references. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has very good City references, and lady to be seen in City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., for three days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress; is a neat, tidy young girl, with the best of City references, and lady to be seen in the City. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of reference; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, German, and English cooking; makes excellent bread rolls and biscuit and pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; also brown gravies; bones and lards in superior style; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; has had good experience for some years in England; makes bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; has no objection to do the coarse washing; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral Housework.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; highly respectable; very good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; very highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; neat, tidy, obliging, capable, &c. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-rate cook; would assist with washing, or do all the washing of a small family; understands her business perfectly; is neat and nice-looking; has one year's City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A GOOD cook; is a superior laundress; does French fluting, clear starching, and polishing; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WOMEN in private family; one as cook—understands meats, game, soups; the other as chamber-maid and plain sewing; have four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 292 West 25th st., below 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; soups, pastries, entrées; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 West 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS GOOD and an excellent cook; will assist in the washing or the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family, private or public; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A GENtleman wishes to secure a place for two excellent colored servants; cook and laundress, chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at Real Estate Office, 588 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN WOMAN; IS THOROugh good cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker, breakfast cakes, variety; best recommends for capability, &c.; City or country. Call at the Servant's Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; VERY neat and industrious; has first-class references from her last place, and has no objection to do coarse washing. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; is willing, reliable, and economical; best of references given; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN; UNderstands her work as cook and laundress; has reference, and wants a steady place; will go in the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FIRST-CLASS in all the branches; made-up dishes, and soups, and jellies of all kinds. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND BAKER, AND TO wash and iron; in the City or country; a neat, competent woman, with good reference. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN GIRL, as cook, washer, and ironer; is well recommended. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

FEMALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

GOVERNESS, LADY'S COMPANION, HOUSEkeeper, or to Attend an Invalid Lady.—By a Swedish lady, twenty-nine years of age, educated in Stockholm; speaks, reads, and writes three languages; is three months in this country; speaks English fluently; has traveled through Europe; would like to make an engagement with a family in New-York, or in any part of this country, or to go abroad. Call or address during the week at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CAPABLE NEW-ENGland girl, neat, industrious, obliging, for general work in a small family; is a good cook, laundress, &c.; wants a place where a thorough servant is appreciated, and can have a comfortable home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE COLORed young woman for general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; is willing to oblige every way; has plenty good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, TO DO house-work, by a competent servant; is a good head waiter, cook, washer, and ironer; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CLEAN, ORDERLY GIRL, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small German family. Call for three days at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, aged sixteen, in an American family. Inquire at No. 62 Henry st.

LADY'S MAID.—IS A GOOD HAIR-DRESSER, dress-maker, perfect cutter and fitter; has the best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 West 32d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT lady's maid and seamstress; dresses hair and dress-maker. Can be seen at 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS SWEDE WOMAN as laundress; several years in America; understands everything in laundry-work; willing to unite chamber-work with washing; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., in superior style, and would assist with the chamber-work; unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands french fluting, doing up all kinds of fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman; has been accustomed to work in first-class private families; can flute, polish, puff, and do up fine garments in superior style; has best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' or gentlemen's or family washing; does up clothes in the best style; understands fine washing and fluting. Call at 207 West 26th st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with City references; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; recommended by her present employers. Call at No. 189 Madison av., present employers.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO DO washing at her own home; good references. Inquire in the bakery, No. 139 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF THIRTY; highly recommended by the lady she lived with two years; strictly honest, sober, kind and faithful with her children, and they were fond of her; in sickness she is invaluable; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF SIXTEEN years, lately landed, to mind children and make herself generally useful; can be well recommended; wages moderate to a respectable family. Call at No. 238 East 54th st., two pair of stairs, back.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY respectable young, tidy French girl, who is fond of children; can mend nicely, and is willing to assist in chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE—COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH MARRIED couple; very respectable and well recommended; one as nurse and other as coachman or any kind of servant; in the country; best reference. Seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations and understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as infant's nurse; has many years' experience in the care of infants, and understands bringing them up by hand; has several years' City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG TIDY SCOTCH GIRL, AS nurse; has three years' City reference; very fond of children, and a neat seamstress; understands chamber-work; will try to study the interests of her employer; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO SPEAKS English, as child's nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady in an American family. Inquire at present employer's, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, NOT SPEAKING English; is educated sufficiently to instruct children. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as nurse to growing children or second house-work; highest testimonials given. Apply at No. 61 West 37th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTestant girl as nurse and seamstress; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 155 West 19th st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of baby or children; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 329 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT COLORED girl as nurse and seamstress; highly recommended. Call at No. 189 Madison av., present employers.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements in families by the day or week; understands white work thoroughly and has some knowledge of dress-making; terms moderate. Address M. S. E., No. 11 Prince st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REGULAR SEAMSTRESS and good operator; will assist with or do chamber-work, or wait on a lady or grown children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT seamstress with excellent City references; is neat and industrious and a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office, for three days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class seamstress, by the week or month. Call at No. 76 West 36th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and salad dressings perfectly; is neat and tidy; has two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; Protestant, with good references; understands all kinds of salads and the care of silver, and charge of a dining-room. Call at 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; fully capable of filling a man's place; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress or chamber-maid in a small family; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 6 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with good City references for several years; can take a man's place; makes all kinds of salads and sauces. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH BUTLER and valet in a private family; first-class City references; four years at last place; no objection to City or country. Please address A. R., Box No. 29 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CLERK.—BY AN HONEST AND RELIABLE MAN as clerk or porter in a business house, or would act in the capacity of day or night watchman, having twelve years' City reference. Address Daniel, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN RELINQUISHING keeping horses, desires to obtain a situation for his coachman, a colored man, who has been with him for five years, and given entire satisfaction; is a careful driver; always prompt and attentive to his duties; is thoroughly recommended as a first-class family coachman. Apply at stable, corner 13th st. and University place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN AGED thirty years, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country; is a good groom, and can keep carriages and harness in nice order; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT married man; understands the care and management of horses; also, the care of valuable carriages and costly harness; the very best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN INTELLIGENT, REspectable, colored man, aged twenty-seven years, with recommendations unequaled for character, capability, &c.; can drive in City or country, also milk, wait on table, &c.; four years with last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; will give first-class City reference, and will have no objection to wages; can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 208 East 59th st., for one week.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUAtion for a first-class coachman and perfect groom; is a sober, trustworthy man. Call or address at private residence No. 147 East 15th st., or at No. 131 East 18th st., at the stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried Englishman as coachman, or coachman and gardener; understands both duties thoroughly; country and City references. Address A. W., 241 West 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN OF middle age, in some private family; is a good groom and driver; has good City reference and is single. Address I. B. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN OF RESPECTable appearance as coachman; four years' City references; City or country. Call on or address John, No. 22 East 18th st., in the harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD COACHMAN; BEST City reference. Address No. 223 West 17th st.

FARMER, DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American man, married, no children, aged twenty-five years; man understands all branches of farm-work; also machinery, cattle, horses, crops, seeds, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker, poultry-raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A GERMAN-SWISS MARRIED MAN, in the country, as farmer, grape, vegetable gardener, and dairy man; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Call or address for three days R. Studer, No. 323 West 41st st.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSEwork, Cook, and Laundress.—By a Danish man and wife, aged thirty years; no children; man can care and drive horses; a good gardener; care hot-beds, &c.; milk, assist in farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, or will do general house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (married;) is an experienced gardener in all branches; can prune, care hot and green-house, hot and cold graperies, also care horses and cattle; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man, with one child; thoroughly understands cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables, and the care and management of a gentleman's place; good reference from last place. Address T. J., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SCOTCH—ON OR AFTER THE 1ST of March, by a first-class gardener, understanding his business in all its branches; one child. None but those in want of such need apply. Address Practical Gardener, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER, (SINGLE,) WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of his business, and intimate acquaintance with its sciences; first-class references. Address M. C. Dorney, No. 226 West 18th st. place.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED FRENCHMAN; NO family; best references given. None without glass houses need address August, No. 218 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, in basement.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMILY; greenhouses, grapery, vegetables, laying out and taking charge of gentleman's place, farm, stock, &c. Address Gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; married; small family; the best of references. Address N. R., Southport, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH FAMily, Episcopalian; understands the care of green-house, graperies, flower-beds, kitchen-garden and hot-beds. Address Gardener, No. 239 Bond st., Brooklyn.

GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED) AS first-class groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly; two years' good City references. Can be seen until engaged at Mr. Brewster's, No. 84 5th av., corner of 14th st., or address W. E. P., No. 84 5th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, aged twenty-two years; is a good coachman and groom, and understands gardening, pruning, milking cows, caring cattle, and general work about a gentleman's place; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIous young man; understands the care and driving of horses, plain gardening, and the general work about a gentleman's place; City or country; has the best of references and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED VALET to wait on a gentleman or party of gentlemen; understands his duties thoroughly; has unexceptionable references from employers; no objection to travel during summer. Address W. H. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG man, colored; understands his business thoroughly as a first-class waiter, and willing to make himself useful; unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has two years' City reference from his last place as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Call at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, with excellent City references; is capable and strictly sober. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A CAPAble man, well recommended. Address Henry, No. 353 West 35th st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A GOOD MEMORY."—SEE ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY, 1874; just out; 25 cents, first post. S. R. WELLS, [illegible] New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Java, Wednesday, March 4	*Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14
Calabria, Wed'day, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

H. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, March 14, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, Tues., Feb. 17, 3 P. M.	Greece, Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M
Egypt, Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.	Italy, Sat., March 7, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Bragg........Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.

Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe........March 24, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE........Lemarie........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT........Lachesnez........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE........Daure........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE........Roussan........Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, Stamper........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, Gibson........Saturday, March 7
ARRAGON, Western, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold, prepaid. Tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH........Feb. 20
CLARIBEL........March 18

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA........Feb. 17
ATLAS........March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) Reed, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by applying to the COURIERS' SOCIETY, [illegible] Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

ACAPULCO, Capt. E. Van Sice, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

COLON, Capt. —— ——, Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES........March 7
GLAMORGAN........March 21
PEMBROKE........April 4
ANDES........April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin........$55 currency
Steerage........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Thursday, Feb. 19.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Berry, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)........Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct)........Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........March 5

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

OUR SPRING GOODS are constantly arriving, opened, and placed in stock. Next week we offer in SPRING GOODS an elegant assortment of SPRING CASHMERES, SERGES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, &c., &c., in exquisite shades and colorings. Also an extra assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS, which for the price cannot be surpassed in style and appearance.

ALSO,

ENGLISH and FRENCH CAMBRICS, PERCALES, ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES, &c. The CAMBRICS, which are in original designs and colorings, and exceedingly handsome, are specialties with this house, and comprise the finest assortment to be found in this City.

ALSO,

a superb assortment of SPRING CLOAKS, WALKING, PROMENADE, AND CARRIAGE JACKETS, handsomely trimmed, and in the latest Parisian and European styles.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

AT KINSEY'S.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

15,000 yards of Hamburg Embroideries from auction. AT KINZEY'S.

3,000 yards Hamburgs, 3c. and 6c.
3,000 yards Hamburgs, 8c. and 9c.
3,000 yards Hamburgs, 10c. and 12½c.
3,000 yards Hamburgs, 15c. and 18c.
3,000 yards Hamburgs, 20c. to 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

Neck Rufflings, 6c., 10c., 12½c. up.
Skirt Rufflings, 6c. to 15c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

25,000 yards real and Imitation Laces and Edgings. AT KINZEY'S.

Yak Laces, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. up.
Guipure Laces, 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c. up.
Maline Laces, 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c. up.
Duchess Laces, 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c.
French Val Laces, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c. up.
Italian Val Laces, 5c., 8c., 10c. up.
Applique Laces, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c. AT KINZEY'S.

Linen Collars, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
Linen Cuffs, 15c., 20c., 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

Grenadine Vails, 25c. each.
Silk Lace Vails, 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

Square Silk Handkerchiefs, 89c. up.
Silk Ties, all shades, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

New Spring Hosiery—
Ladies' full regular Hose, 25c.
Silk clocked Balbriggans, 39c.
Misses' striped Hose, 12c. up.
Gents' regular half Hose, 19c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

Tape Trimmings, 20c. piece.
Fine Tuckings, 6c. yard.
Cashe's Rufflings, 29c. piece.
Embroidery Trimmings, 19c. piece. AT KINZEY'S.

Zephyr Worsteds, 13½c. ounce. AT KINZEY'S.

Swiss Jaconet Muslins and Nainsooks.
Muslins, in plain and fancy. AT KINZEY'S.

Toilet Department—
Soaps, Perfumeries, Powders,
Combs, Brushes, at popular prices. AT KINZEY'S.

Gros Grain Ribbons, 10c., 12c., 15c. up.
Cord-edge Ribbons, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c. up.
Sash Ribbons, 25c., 31c., 39c., 42c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

Ladies' Under-wear—
Skirts, Robes, Chemises,
Drawers, Corsets, &c.—popular prices. AT KINZEY'S.

Opening 501 dozen new
Shades in two-button Kids, 50c. AT KINZEY'S

One button Kids, 25c., 31c., 39c., 50c.
Soiled Kid Gloves, 10c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

Genuine Reynier Dog Skin
Gloves for gents at 96c. AT KINZEY'S.

200 dozen warranted
Real Kid Gloves, 5c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

Swiss carved Goods in
Brackets, racks, frames, &c.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,

Corner 9th st.,

Corner opposite A. T. Stewart's.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. HARRIMAN,
L. H. LIVINGSTON.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1874.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a cotton brokerage and general commission business, under the firm name of [illegible]

New-York, Feb. 15, 1874. D. HARRIMAN, W. H. HARRIMAN.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AGAIN RENTED PREMISES NO. 729 BROADWAY, CONTEMPLATES MAKING EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, AND CONSEQUENTLY WILL SELL FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT A GREAT REDUCTION. OUR STOCK IS VERY LARGE, COMPRISING ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS AND TEXTURES IN BLACK DRESS GOODS, CRAPES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BLACK SILKS A SPECIALTY.

FULL LINES OF GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON, GRENADINES, &c., WILL BE OFFERED AT GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

W. JACKSON,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

LACES, RIBBONS. | EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS.

1874.

ANTIQUE, TIDIES, | BED SPREADS, WINDOW CURTAINS.

Miller & Grant, 879 Broadway.

JUST OPENED—1,000 PIECES HAMBURG EDGINGS and Insertions; also, real Laces, at a great reduction, previous to stock-taking.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.

d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER, } Executors.

n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.

s21-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Administrators de bonis non.

d22-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.

o20-1aw6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
Executors.

au25-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.

n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.

SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.

d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873.

HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.

d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others; real estate for business; persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson, manufacturing jewelers, 1 Bond st.; Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company, 658 Broadway. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, 98 Broadway.

A FORTUNE.—RARE CHANCE. ABSOLUTELY NO risk. Wanted, active or special partner having $5,000 to $100,000 by party of experience, acquainted with ten thousand farmers and shippers, who will forward him consignments of produce and live stock to sell on commission; investigation solicited.

Address FORTUNE, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY NOW offers for a young lady or widow of refinement, possessing $15,000 cash, to join the subscriber in a business of high character and of practical value, which will return profits annually of from $15,000 to $20,000. Address HONNEUR, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PARTIES HAVING AN IMPROVED WATER-power near this City, are desirous of finding some object of profitable manufacture. Any one having such may form a valuable connection by addressing Box No. 2,187, New-York Post Office, specifying its character and inducements.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A MANUfacturing business connected with the woolen interests of New-York over thirty years; $2,000 capital; cash and business. Inquire at UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, No. 130 Chambers st.

A RESPONSIBLE PERSON WITH CAPITAL [illegible] COMMISSION, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING house, will rent handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor front; plenty of closet room and use of bath, with or without breakfast, to a gentleman of quiet habits; near Union square; references required. Address E., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING A REFINED AND PLEASANT home in excellent locality would take into her family a motherless child to educate; highest references. Address "KINDEST CARE," Box No. 146 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished parlors and two other rooms; first-class board; gentlemen and wives, of gentlemen; No. 200 West 23d st. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 307 EAST 18TH ST.

A private family wishes to let handsomely-furnished parlor and alcove; all improvements; with or without board; house occupied by owner; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.

A third floor, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; house and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND AND FOURTH floors to rent with first-class board, at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged; also table board for two gentlemen.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR 8TH AV. AND elevated railroad.—A private family owning their residence, will rent newly-furnished rooms with board; references exchanged. Address PERMANENT, Station E.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE ELEGANTLY-furnished fourth floor front room to let, with board. Suitable for two gentlemen. Table, location, and references first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—An elegant floor to rent, with private table; also, fourth-floor front room; references exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH ST., FEW DOORS FROM 5th av., with private family, three rooms newly furnished, en suite or separate, with board; good location; terms reasonable; good references required.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without private table, on and near 5th av.; prices reduced. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., near 34th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.

Two extra-large handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board; first-class attendance.

ONE HANDSOME PARLOR AND THIRD floor to rent, with or without board; best of references. No. 147 West 46th st.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY GENTLEMAN CAN find first-class apartments and attendance, with or without board; reference. No. 38 West 19th st.

NO. 323 WEST 27TH ST.

Furnished rooms to let, convenient for light housekeeping, and with or without board; references.

ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL ROOM TO let, with board, at No. 248 Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island 75°. Board $3 per day. Steamer City of Merida leaves Feb. 26. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON, No. 33 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. DANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted, by a lady teacher, a home in some respectable family, where her services in French and music would be considered a compensation; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,196 Post Office, City, for two days.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for two adults, three children, and nurse, between 30th and 40th sts., few doors from 5th av. Address Box No. 1,270 Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

THE LAFAYETTE SCHOLASTIC BUREAU, (under distinguished patronage,) Room No. 5, No. 697 Broadway, New-York. J. CLAIRVAUX, (late Professor Modern Languages, Wesleyan University,) Manager. Employers and teachers are cordially invited to give us a call.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, NO. 62 BOWERY, AND Broadway and 33d st.; young men taught bookkeeping and accounts; foreigners English; backward pupils rapidly advanced, privately; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.— A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made.* The CONCERTO *and* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *These organs are the best made in the United States.*

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS *have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.* GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *in every City and County in the United States and Canada. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,223 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PIANOS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND elegant pianos, from the several first-class makers, to sell on the monthly or quarterly installment plan, or to rent with the privilege of purchase.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

AT GOLDSMITH'S, NO. 26 BLEECKER ST., near Bowery.—First-class four-round piano to rent, $200; magnificent seven and a half octave pianoforte, carved legs, &c.

A [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. J. B. BOOTH.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 16 AND 17,
Will be presented, for the
LAST TWO NIGHTS,
Adolphe Belot's beautiful play, in four acts, of
ELENE!

ELENE........MRS. J. B. BOOTH.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 18 AND 19,
Will be produced, in response to numerous applications at the box-office, (FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,) ADOLPHE BELOT'S thrilling drama, in six acts, entitled
THE FEMME DE FEU.

DIANE BERARD........MRS. J. B. BOOTH.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, AND ON SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
Will be presented BULWER LYTTON'S romantic play, in five acts, entitled
THE LADY OF LYONS.

PAULINE........MRS. J. B. BOOTH.
Claude Melnotte........Mr. Joseph Wheelock
And a full and powerful cast of characters.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,
BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
MRS. J. B. BOOTH,
On which occasion will be produced,
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
Shakespeare's grand tragedy, in five acts, of
ROMEO AND JULIET.

JULIET, (her first appearance in New-York in this character)........MRS. J. B. BOOTH.
Romeo........Mr. Joseph Wheelock.
Mercutio, (his first appearance at this theatre, and who has kindly volunteered his services on this occasion) Mr. Chas. Wolcot.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, 1874,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
MME. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
Will make her first appearance in the dual characters of
LADY DEDLOCK AND HORTENSE, IN CHESNEY WOLD.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins 1:30.

Mr. G. L. FOX........Acting Manager.

"A ROUND OF PLEASURE."
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

1. The performances will begin with a great FOX specialty, entitled "2450!"
   The principal part by Mr. G. L. FOX.
2. The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY in their sweet Tyrolean ballads.
3. The talented JEE BROTHERS, (first time here,) introducing their rock piano, bell ringing, &c.
4. The famed WILSON BROTHERS in a graceful act of expert agility and strength.
5. The splendid descriptive ballet, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM, in which the beautiful RIGL SISTERS appear.
6. The MARTENS in the popular CAT DUET.
7. The WILSON BROTHERS in their wondrous TRIPLE TOURNIQUET.
8. KING SARBRO'S perilous descent, and a new act, "The Suspended Bamboo."
9. Miss ANNIE HINDLE (first time here) in her sensation songs, character sketches, &c.
10. The unparalleled entertainment crowned with the uproariously comic pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL.

HUMPTY DUMPTY........Mr. G. L. FOX
SCHOOL-MASTER........Mr. C. K. FOX

MONDAY next, Feb. 23, celebration of Washington's Birthday, special matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

73d to 80th

PERFORMANCE.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21,
TWELFTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The sale of seats, for either of the first four opera nights, will commence THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF
THE SPRING SEASON—1874—OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1874.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON AS LUCIA.
M. CAPOUL, M. MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO

Monday, Feb. 23—MIGNON.
Wednesday—IL TROVATORE.
Friday—AIDA.
Saturday, Feb. 28—Nilsson Matinée—LUCIA.

General admission, Two (2) Dollars.

Reserved Seats, One and Two Dollars extra, according to location.

Private Boxes, $16 and $20.

Seats can be secured for either of the above operas, commencing THIS (Monday) MORNING, 16th, at Box Office of Academy.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
SHROVE TUESDAY, Feb. 17, MATINEE at 2 P. M.,
CASTE.
BENEFIT GIVEN BY THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, in aid of the Association for Befriending Young Girls.

Tickets of Admission, $1, may be obtained of Mrs. Walter Starr, No. 155 Lexington av.; Mrs. T. Addis Emmett, No. 91 Madison av.; Mrs. G. V. Hecker, No. 278 Madison av.; Mrs. G. G. Lake, No. 94 2d av.; the Sexton of St. Ann's, No. 112 East 12th st., and at the box-office of the theatre.

GILMORE'S
MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
22D REGIMENT BAND.
65 PERFORMERS.
ARMORY, 14th st. and 6th av.

The PROGRAMME for Monday Evening, Feb. 16, includes solos for Arbuckle, the unrivaled cornet-player; Lefebre on the saxaphone; selections from the Barber of Seville, the Grand Duchess, Raymond, &c., by the entire band, and other features of musical interest and value. The increasing attendance at these concerts is proof of their popularity, both in a musical and social sense.

☞ Tickets, 50c. Packages, (of ten) $4. Concert at 8 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL BARTON and HARRY ALLEN, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, corner of Nassau street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES E. HALSEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY L. WINGERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Mary L. Wingert, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah P. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAVAN B. SALISBURY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of February, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Javan B. Salisbury, of the City of New-York in said district, who was, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for said Southern District of New-York.

OMRI A. DODGE, Assignee.

f9-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER SCOTT and LOUIS P. CORBS, bankrupts.—No. 4,536.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, through Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane st., on Feb. 19, 1874, the entire stock of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of oil-cloths, carpets, rugs, wall papers, shades, fixtures, &c., &c. —Dated Feb. 5, 1874.

ROBERT J. HOGUET,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of Walter Scott & Co., Bankrupts, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY. —At Newark, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES F. BOWERS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st., next to Broadway. Begins at 8.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST WEEK OF FOLLINE.

TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) last night but four of

FOLLINE.

LAST FOLLINE MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 21—For the first time in the City of New-York—SHAKESPEARE'S most fanciful Comedy of

LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST,

with brilliant scenic effects, gorgeous and historical costumes, and a most powerful cast.

Box-sheet now open for the first week.

MR. DALY begs to announce that the Shakespearean comedy will be limited to a few evenings only. The run must be limited in consequence of his contracts with the authors of

CHARITY!
and of
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE!

which require him to produce immediately those plays, the sole great and only sensations of London and Paris during the present season.

*** Box-office open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514

BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, first week of Miss LISA WEBER and her Burlesque Troupe; Miss EVA HAMILTON, Miss JULIA BLAND, Mr. GEO. ATKINS, Mr. HARRY GWYNETTE. First week of America's Serio-Comic Vocalist, Miss JENNIE ENGEL. The talented MADRIGAL BOYS on the same evening. Continued success of Miss MILLY PEIRIS and Miss ELLA WESSNER. All the mammoth troupe retained, and will appear in an entire new Olio. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission, $1, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LEATHERSTOCKING.

MONDAY, FEB. 16.
An entirely new, romantic, American drama, by
GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
Author of the Geneva Cross,
Founded on Cooper's most celebrated story, entitled
LEATHERSTOCKING;
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.
Presented with
A STAR COMBINATION CAST,
PICTURESQUE SCENERY,
THRILLING HISTORICAL TABLEAUS,
NOVEL AND SURPRISING EFFECTS,
STRIKING AND ORIGINAL MUSIC,
And a
BATTALION OF SUPERNUMERARIES.
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

624 OLYMPIC. 624
BROADWAY. BROADWAY.
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
Opens 7 o'clock. Curtain, 7:45.
THE CHOSEN HOME OF FAMILY AMUSEMENT.
GALAXY OF PLANETS EVERY WEEK.
One hundred new faces, new music, new acts, new artists.

This week the world-renowned ERIN AND THE BRENNANS. Ireland in its picturesque beauty. The Lakes of Killarney by moonlight. Illustrated by the beautiful and amusing sketch, IRISH WIT AND DUTCH COURAGE, with the largest combination of novelty, specialty, and character artists ever presented to a New-York audience.

Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, balcony or orchestra, $1.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7. Commences at 8 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Also SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

ELABORATE REVIVALS and NOVELTIES are, for the present, unavoidably postponed in consequence of the UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND For seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy. The box-book will, therefore, be open THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.	DANIEL BOONE
EVENING AT 8, the celebrated actor, JOHN A. STEVENS, in the new drama of DANIEL BOONE.	AFTERNOON AT 2, the comedy of a QUIET FAMILY, ALL THE SPECIALTIES and the eccentricity of OLD TIMES.

Every AFTERNOON and EVENING with above:
The Egyptian Juggler, FELIX LANGLOIS.
The versatile accomplished GUY FAMILY.
The petite dance artistes, FOSTER SISTERS.
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THREE PERFORMANCES in the Lecture-room.
MORNING at 11. AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 8.

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Broadway and 35th st.
SACRED CONCERT.
NINTH REGIMENT BAND
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MADRIGAL BOYS,
with the pictorial illusion of
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING,
5 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M.,
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THE SUFFERING POOR OF NEW-YORK.

Tickets $1; to be had at the music stores, hotels, general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and the box-office.

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COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.,
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
with the varied wonders of the
GRAND ARCADE
and the moral, instructive, and amusing entertainments of Prof. TOBINS' LECTORIUM,
every AFTERNOON from 1 to 5 o'clock, and from 7 to 10 o'clock, evening.

Admission, $1; no extras.

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Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

23D TO 29TH NIGHT.

Will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of MONEY.

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CORNET, VIOLIN AND FLUTE INSTRUCTION.

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Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
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WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

SOCIETE
ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE
BALL.
For the benefit of the emigrants
"ALSACIENS-LORRAINS."

TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1874, AT IRVING HALL.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $2; can be had of Joseph Strauss, President, No. 110 Spring st., and A. D'Ouville, Treasurer, No. 717 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE PUPILS OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
ATLANTIC ST., corner CLINTON,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1874.

Admission tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

STEINWAY HALL. RICHINGS

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Feb. 16, also 19th and 20th,

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD'S
GRAND COSTUME CONCERTS.
TWENTY-THREE ARTISTS.

Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.

MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats to matinée, if secured in advance.

DR. J. JAY VILLERS'
HUMOROUS LECTURE,
"FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET,"
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 16 and 18, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, Feb. 21.

Reserved seats at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av.; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Nos. 711 and 114 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.—"PARTING," "ALONE," "Watching," three songs, by Millard, each 50 cents; "At Home Waltz," Strauss, 75 cents; "Corn-Stalk Galop," W. A. Pond, Jr., 50 cents; "A Life's Story" and "Two Pathways," two songs by Berthold Tours, each 40 cents; "Every Home Has Lost a Darling," K. Leslie, 40 cents; "Mulligan Guard," Quadrille, 50 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway; Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

THE PILGRIM.—FREE MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, except for persons under eighteen—they, 25 cents. We hope thus to add to the general religious interest in the City. Liberal collections asked. Bring your families to the best entertainment in New-York. MATINEES TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 3 P. M. Bain Hall, Great Jones st. Benefits given to churches and societies. Halls for rent very low.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE FILTHY STREETS.

THE CONDITION OF THE LOWER WARDS—A WORD TO THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

If the committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the manner in which the streets of this City are cleaned by the present Street-cleaning Bureau, would adopt a practical mode of procedure, they need only travel through that part of the City lying south of Canal street and east of Broadway. Before going two squares they would be sufficiently assured of unprecedented criminal negligence on the part of the bureau. Yesterday a reporter of THE TIMES walked and sometimes waded, through some of the streets of the Sixth, Seventh, and Fourth Wards. Emerging from Broadway, by way of Leonard street, into the purlieus of the "Bloody Sixth" disclosed to view a scene of indescribable filth. Leonard street, from Centre to Baxter, presented the appearance of an immense piggery, but infinitely more offensive to the nostrils. It was in Baxter street, however, that the climax was reached. Here the partially-frozen filth and garbage towered in places some three feet over the sidewalks. As the brief heat of yesterday's sunshine thawed it, the air became filled with offensive vapors. Of course the burden of this intolerable nuisance falls upon the poor people compelled to submit to its continued presence, because of residing there, but indirectly the City's general health is affected. Fortunately few pedestrians, apart from the hundreds who crowd the neighboring tenements, find occasion to visit this quarter. They are certainly better off away from it, even though by their absence they do not see the full extent of the bureau's negligence. Thanks to the rain on Friday, Chatham square and Chatham street were passibly clean. The banks of snow which lined the curbs, were considerably diminished in size, and the black crusts which encased them a few days ago, were mostly washed away. Roosevelt street, from Chatham street to the ferry, is an unbroken channel of filth. Oliver and James streets are in a like condition, and Madison street, below Catherine, is little less than a very ill-smelling swamp of uncertain depth. Wherever the sun shone here yesterday, as in Baxter street and Five Points, the slimy snow melted and oozed in upon the thresholds, carrying with it the lighter garbage. In Cherry street the embankments of snow and refuse stand some four feet high over the sidewalks, while in the middle of the street and at the crossings are rivers of thick slush. Just as the writer was passing through this street yesterday, near Roosevelt street, a little girl of about five years of age attempted to cross from the east side of the street, but before she had reached half-way tripped over a solid block of frozen snow, and fell, face downward, into the mud, which was about a foot and a half in depth. Had no person been present to relieve the child from her perilous position, she would certainly have been smothered to death, for she was evidently powerless to assist herself. This will, perhaps, give one an idea of the condition of the streets traversed. And Dover street, Pearl, Cliff, Rose, Vandewater, and Frankfort were no exception to the rule. Lower Broadway, though not so bad as the by-streets, was covered with several inches of a black substance resembling peat.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO THE NEW ABATTOIR.

An hour after noon yesterday a fire was discovered at the new abattoir on the Hackensack Meadows, which did damage that it will require several thousand dollars to repair. That building is devoted to the slaughter and dressing of hogs. It is built upon the meadows, and supported by spiles. Over these spiles are timbers supporting a number of furnaces set in brick, which heat the building and the materials used by the butchers in their business. The butchers began work in the building a few minutes after noon yesterday, and had slaughtered about ten hogs, when one of them noticed a smoke, evidently of burning timber, coming from the base of one of the furnaces. On investigation it was discovered that the timbers beneath the furnaces were on fire, and one of the furnaces, thus losing its support, was sinking. A number of men immediately busied themselves in tearing away the brick-work, so that the fire could be got at, while another gang pumped water upon it. The flames continued to burn, however, and besides burning the greater part of the supporting beams burned the tops of the spiles. After an hour's work, however, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The fire is attributed to the belief that the burned beams were not protected from the heat of the furnaces by a sufficient thickness of brick. The damage done by the fire will reach perhaps $10,000, but the resetting of the furnaces will cost several thousand dollars additional. Fears of a general conflagration were at one time entertained, and preparations were made to let loose upon the meadows 8,000 hogs confined in the pens adjoining the building. The fire will necessitate the suspension of work in the building for some days, and the removal to the old slaughter-house of Communipaw of the hogs awaiting slaughter.

ANOTHER CAPTURE OF COCK-FIGHTERS.

On Saturday night a gang of roughs left the saloon of Dick Hargrove, on Second avenue and Seventy-third street, each man carrying a rooster in a bag, and boarded car No. 127 of the Second avenue line, going up town. On the same car, by a singular coincidence, was Mr. Hartfield, Superintendent of Mr. Bergh's Society, and three of his trusty men. The birds began to crow, and thus gave the officers the "tip" themselves. The gang got off at Eighty-sixth street and proceeded to the gin-mill kept by Henry Baxter at the foot of Eighty-sixth street and East River. About midnight the officers, together with Sergt. Hicks and a squad of Police, surrounded the house. Every window and door was barred and locked, but breaking through a trap-door to the cellar in the rear, the officers sprang right in among the cock-fighters as they were attempting to escape from the pit. The gas was put out and all was in utter darkness and a general scrimmage took place, broken heads and bruised limbs being the consequence, hats were lost, coats torn, and amid broken crockery and lumber the crowd fought in the darkness. When at length a lamp was brought in the cock-fighters were all pushed back and hauled out of the cellar one by one. A more discomfited-looking set never emerged from any place. In the meantime another squad of officers had burst into the pit itself and captured the fighting birds, with the gaffs on, engaged in mortal combat. Baxter himself escaped in the darkness, and left his wife and two sons to stand the brunt of the affray. The house was searched but he could not be found. The pit was built in the form of an amphitheatre, capable of holding some fifty or sixty persons. The pit was lined with canvas, which was covered with blood and feathers. Twenty-seven of the gang were captured, and were committed by Judge Smith yesterday morning, at the Harlem Police Court. His Honor refused to take bail until this morning, and they were consequently all locked up again. They gave their names and addresses as follows: Thomas Kerrigan, No. 417 East Seventy-sixth street; John Brown, Seventy-third street; John Gleason, Greenpoint; John Moore, No. 963 First avenue; John Finn, No. 562 West Forty-ninth street; Tim Sullivan, No. 631 West Forty-seventh street; Pat O'Gard, No. 101 First avenue; James Kahn, Forty-eighth street; John Smith, No. 496 Third avenue; Billy McManus, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue; Charles Barthe, No. 501 Ninth avenue; Joseph and C. H. Hutton, No. 159 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street; Frank Stewart, No. 168 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street; Henry Wilson, No. 168 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street; John Brady, Eighty-third street; James Wilson, No. 207 Hester street; M. Beecham, No. 230 East Twenty-ninth street; Pat Neale; Jack Brassley, John Brownlow, J. Hammond, Pat. Boyle, Francis McIntyre, Frank Stowell, Edw. Ladder, of No. 20 Mott street. The last named was fined $20 a few days ago for fighting cocks in the pit in Mott street, raided on by Bergh's men on Monday last. In the pit was hung a large bell, the wire leading to it running through the house and along the outbuildings, up the street. A fellow was stationed at this point, and gave the alarm the moment he heard the officers coming on the double tramp, but they were too smart and arrived just in the nick of time. There is little doubt that this brutal sport has been going on for a long time in this den, which from its isolated position on the edge of the river, afforded peculiar advantages, but this timely capture will, no doubt, put an end to it.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE CLUBBING.

A convention of the trades-unions was held at No. 153 East Fourth street yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking measures against the Police Commissioners for their recent action in Tompkins square. Delegations from the Tailors', Carvers', Cabinet-makers', Iron-moulders' and Machinists', and Black-smiths' Unions, including a committee of five from the Central Council, were present. Mr. Jacob Morstadt, of the Tailors' Union, presided. William Featherstone, of the Paper-hangers' Union, was appointed Secretary. Messrs. Geo. Blair, Jas. Flynn, Adam Goetz, Eugene Charpentier, and Schlueter were appointed to prepare a petition and resolutions to memorialize the Legislative Committee on Cities and Towns to investigate the conduct of the Police in the recent riot in Tompkins square. Messrs. Medina, Horigan, Welch, Rider, and Williams were appointed a committee to attend a meeting of Free-thinkers at Turner Hall next Saturday evening for a similar purpose. A resolution was passed directing the last-named committee not to commit the convention at the meeting of the Free-thinkers.

TRACING HAMILTON, THE DEFAULTER.

Information of a positive character was expected yesterday from Inspector Murphy, of the Jersey City Police, in relation to Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, but the Inspector was only able to report on Saturday that he was then in Denniston, Texas, and expected to be in Galveston yesterday. Thence he will pass over into the Mexican country, and endeavor to secure the absconder. Chief of Police Champney says that he has reason to believe that Hamilton is detained in Matamoras. One dispatch received by the Chief represents him as being under the protection of the Mayor of that city, and another that he is in the custody of the Chief of Police. The efforts of the police will be vigorously pushed until it is known whether the capture can be effected or not.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFRAY IN HOBOKEN.

A CONSTABLE SHOOTS A CITIZEN, AND IS NEARLY LYNCHED.

At about 6 o'clock last evening a shooting affray, which may result in the death of one of the parties, occurred in Garden street, near First street, Hoboken, between Ex-Constable Johnson and a citizen named David Bowle. Johnson was proceeding through Garden street to the Elysian Fields, where he is engaged as night watchman, when he was assailed with snow-balls by a number of lads upon the street. He chased the party, and finally succeeded in capturing James Miller, one of them. Bowle stepped up, and, representing that Miller had not snow-balled him, demanded the boy's release. Johnson refused to let go his hold, and Bowle undertook to rescue the boy. Johnson struck him on the head with the butt of his cane, and Bowle wrested it from him and ran. The Ex-Constable drew his pistol, and fired over Bowle's head. This, however, failed to bring Bowle to terms, and Johnson fired a second time, the ball this time taking effect in Bowle's back. He fell to the ground, and was taken to his home by his friends. City Physician Pindar, who probed for the ball, was unable to find it, but is of the opinion that it lodged beneath the shoulder blade. Though serious and painful, it is not necessarily thought to be fatal.

Immediately after he had fired the last shot, Johnson turned, and endeavored to escape. He was pursued by an excited crowd of citizens, numbering perhaps a hundred, but, though a small man, he managed to keep in advance of them until he was struck on the head by a stone. He fell to the ground, and the crowd, having gathered around him, commenced kicking him upon the head and body. They would doubtless have killed him on the spot but for the timely appearance of the Police, who carried him to the station-house. Dr. Pindar was immediately sent for, and is of the opinion that Johnson's wounds are fatal. It was not deemed safe to remove him to his home, and a bed was made for him in the station-house. No arrests were made.

PICKPOCKETS FOILED.

Barney Aaron was riding down town on a Fourth avenue car yesterday evening. Mr. Aaron is well known in sporting circles as a pugilist of the first class. He is small in stature, but his science is something wonderful. On the rear platform was Rev. Henry Thorpe, of Pittsburg, an elderly clergyman. Barney and the clergyman got into conversation, and after talking a little while separated, one being on the opposite side of the platform to the other. At Eighteenth street two noted pickpockets, James Henry and William Jackson, got on the car. They are residents of the Fifteenth Ward, and knew Mr. Aaron. They did not think he would interfere with them, and so proceeded to rob the clergyman. Jackson crowded the minister against the car-door, and Henry took his gold watch. They had not calculated on any interference, and were sadly disappointed when Mr. Aaron exercised his science on them with startling results. Mr. Jackson received a slight testimonial of Mr. Aaron's esteem in the jaw, which tumbled him over the dashboard into the street. Mr. Henry attempted a feeble resistance, but to no purpose. Mr. Aaron took the watch, which had been wrung from Henry's hand, and by a manual application sent Henry to join Jackson. After arranging his disturbed sealskin coat, Mr. Aaron handed the recovered watch to Rev. Mr. Thorpe, remarking, "Here's your 'super,' old man. Don't you never stand on a car platform again. You're the worst old sucker I've met in a year." Mr. Aaron was at the corner of Broadway and Houston street last night, and looked refined and virtuous.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

At the meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, to be held to-night at No. 64 Madison avenue, Prof. Henry Wurtz will read a paper on "Subderial Oxygenation of Waters." Prof. C. Fred. Hartt, of Cornell University, will also read a paper on "The Aboriginal Manufacture of Pottery."

Mrs. Susan Everitt, M. D., will deliver a free lecture, more especially intended for ladies, at Robinson Hall, Sixteenth street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The subject announced, "Strong Chests for Women and Children," will be illustrated with drawings, models, and mannikins.

Prof. Etienne Lambert will deliver a free lecture at 11 A. M., Thursday, in his new hall, opposite Booth's Theatre, Twenty-third street. The subject will be "The Art of Speaking French Fluently." The lecture will be preceded by dramatic declamations and reciations.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. H. Rice, of Maine, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John D. Brandt, of the Navy Department, is at the Westminster Hotel.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. N. Goodwin, of Arizona, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. G. F. Shepley, of Maine; Gen. R. F. Stockton, of New-Jersey; William Warren, the comedian, of Boston; Lieut. Commander G. P. Ryan, United States Navy, and J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

DANGEROUS STABBING AFFRAY.

John Schraeder, fourteen years old, of No. 198 Second street, became involved in a quarrel with a number of Italian bootblacks at the corner of Eighth street and Fourth avenue yesterday afternoon. A fight followed, during which one of the bootblacks, Miguel Bredo, aged thirteen, of No. 133 Elizabeth street, drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Schraeder in the left breast, wounding him dangerously. Schraeder was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and attended by Police Surgeon Walker. He was taken home by friends. Bredo was arrested by Roundsman Knapp, and locked up in the Mercer Street Station. He will be arraigned at Jefferson Market to-day.

BALLS THIS WEEK.

This evening the Sherwood Club have their annual ball at No. 303 West Fourteenth street.

Tuesday evening the Société Alsacienne Lorraine have their first annual ball at Irving Hall.

At Ferero's Assembly Rooms will be held the calico Baxter Hop, on Tuesday evening.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 15.—Everything in connection with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad has assumed another phase. Matters are now at a stand-still owing to the failure of the negotiations of Jay Gould, who, it seems, the strikers will not treat with, as they assert he has played them false in previous transactions and they have no confidence in his promises. As far as Receiver R. F. Stockton is concerned, they are willing to accede to any proposition that he may make as far as they are able, but as to putting the engines and other apparatus in working order and resuming their former positions without first receiving the money due them, it will be done for him or any other person.

Jay Gould, to whom all the trouble is attributed, is bitterly denounced by the employes and the citizens at Manchester and other points along the line. It is stated that for a number of years during and after Gould became President of the road the population of Monmouth and Ocean Counties largely increased the manufacturing interests rapidly advanced, and the freight and passenger traffic was considerably augmented, the net revenues in 1873 being $43,000 more than the previous year. Notwithstanding all these remarkably propitious circumstances, it is asserted that the road has been stopped in consequence of an accumulation of unpaid bills, which have been contracted by Gould diverting the receipts and resources of the company from their legitimate and proper channel—that of meeting the honest liabilities.

Jay Gould desires now to lease the road, but the bondholders are not willing, it is understood, to consent to a lease unless they can have the appointment of a majority of the Directors, and Gould is apparently as equally unwilling to accede to the proposition.

It is now reported that the larger portion of the road will soon be sold or leased to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or to a well-organized private corporation, and that operations will be resumed about the middle of next month. The destitution at Manchester, the home of the strikers, is even worse than has already been reported. For the benefit of those who are entirely without money, the Township Committee have purchased a quantity of potatoes and flour. Mr. J. McCall has been commissioned as an agent to visit the families, and learn who are in the most necessitous circumstances, so that assistance may be rendered them. Not only is all business suffering, but the manufacturing industries are paralyzed, and all sections through which the New-Jersey Southern passes. Unless the State Legislature, which has already been appealed to, takes some immediate action to alleviate the condition of the people, matters will soon assume an exceedingly terrible form.

RENT PROSPECTS FOR 1874.

NO REDUCTION IN THE METROPOLIS.

HIGH CLASS PROPERTY IN DANGER OF BEING TENANTLESS—MIDDLE AND LOWER CLASS HOUSES IN GOOD DEMAND—THE OUTLOOK IN BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY.

With the approach of Spring there comes, as usual, this year the anxious problem among householders and house-owners as to the prospects of the rent market; and, though everybody may not sensibly appreciate the fact, it is a question which concerns every resident of New-York City. A large class of this population, it is true, have never paid a rent bill direct to any landlord, but they nevertheless do pay rent, as surely as they pay taxes by the purchase of any article of necessity or of luxury.

So far as can be ascertained at present there is no reason to suppose that there will be any material change in the rate of house rents this year from the rate of last year. A TIMES reporter has lately called on a large number of real-estate agents and brokers in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the result of their views was singularly uniform in every instance.

Among the firms and agencies visited in New-York, were E. H. Ludlow & Co., Homer Morgan, Adrian H. Muller, Wm. H. Raynor, and Harvey Baker, in Pine street; Potter Brothers, in Warren street; Kavanagh, Hine, Cole & Gray, and other smaller agents up town.

Mr. Ludlow said he could not speak so definitely on the subject just now, as he could do at the end of the present month, yet the indications were already well enough defined to determine the fact that, while there would be no advance in rents, there would not be any material decline. If any reduction takes place, it will be only in the better class of houses. The middle rents will hold their own most assuredly, and it was just possible that if the present active demand for middle-class houses, continues, they may rise in a slight degree. The higher-class dwelling rents he considered to be those which range from $3,000 up to $6,000 per annum, and from all appearances the market for these would not be very lively. One of the reasons for this was undoubtedly the financial disturbances of the past Fall, which had compelled many families to reduce their expenditures, and as one of the means thereto they were looking for reduced rentals. In regard to this class of property it should be said, however, that the Spring was not the best market season, as so many families leave town for the Summer months. The demand was always most active in the Fall for the higher-classed houses, and they are frequently rented for the Winter at a rate which is sufficient to compensate for the year. The second or middle-class rents, ranging from $1,800 to $2,500, are now in good demand. Stores and offices would also be substantially unchanged, with the exception perhaps of down-town stores east of the City Hall, where there would probably be some slight fall in rates. All along the line of Broadway they are likely to stand at last year's prices, as far up, at least, as the vicinity of Tenth street. Above that there would, perhaps, be somewhat lower rents asked for. This was, in a measure, due to the fact that, while the present area of store property is tolerably well filled, there is not much reason to expect that there will be many persons going into new businesses, by reason of the financial flatness. Rapid transit, though a great deal talked about just now, was not yet an accomplished fact, and people had become so accustomed to these annual excitements in this subject when the Legislature is in session chiefly, that they do not allow mere discussions of the subject to advance or reduce values. When it is in some fair way of accomplishment, values will undoubtedly be affected by it. The result of annexation in the upper districts of the City had been to equalize Harlem and Westchester property to a degree that was very gratifying to the latter and had rather disappointed the former, and there was no doubt but that some such retroaction would follow in the accomplishment of rapid transit. Some of the people who live in the middle districts of the island were cutting their own throats by clamoring for quick transit, for when it is actually secured a house in Harlem or in the annexed wards will be about as convenient as a house at Ninetieth or One Hundredth streets. If rapid transit is to be given us it must be *rapid* or else we don't want it at all, and the difference in time between Westchester and the middle of the island will be but a few minutes. As things stand now rents along up by Mount Vernon and Tremont are about as good as in Harlem, for the reason that a man can come down from Mount Vernon and thereabouts by steam cars as well as from Harlem, the difference of time being scarcely anything.

Mr. Raynor, while stating that he did comparatively little rent-agency business being confined more to sales of real estate, believed that there was no reason to anticipate any decline in prices, excepting in the higher classes of rents. From all he learned in his associations with the trade he believed that many persons who had been living at high rates would be obliged to curtail expenditures this year, and live in less pretentious houses than formerly. A very great reason why rents would not decline was that there was so little building going on just now, and very little prospect of any marked activity during the Summer season. It was the general result of the financial stringency of last Fall.

Mr. Morgan believed it to be too early yet to tell exactly what the prospects would be, as in the majority of instances tenants had not yet notified their landlords of their intentions. From the indications at present, it was fair to assume that for houses of middle rents, ranging from $2,000 to $3,000, there will be quite an active demand. Many persons who were living last year in houses of the higher rent rates, say from $3,500 to $6,000, suffered very severely last Fall, and have come to the conclusion that they will not, and in some cases can not, pay such high prices this year, and they will have to go where they can best suit themselves. They will have to come to rentals of $2,000 or $2,500 a year, and in order to do so will, in a large number of cases, come again to reside in localities which have been vacated within the past few years. This will go to show that some of the sections of the City will experience a revival in the class of their patrons. The reason for the demand for middle-rate houses was undoubtedly due to the depression in financial affairs last Fall. There was very little building going on; taxes were still very high; and, as a consequence, there would not be the reduction which many had anticipated. Rapid transit was, as yet, a thing of the future, and so were its effects, and it was useless at present to take it into consideration as affecting matters this year. Store property of all classes will stand substantially unchanged.

Messrs. Muller and Baker expressed views substantially in accord with those of the gentlemen quoted above.

Mr. Kavanagh, of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, found the demand for all classes of rentals good, excepting the highest class. There was no reason to expect landlords to reduce their rates, for taxes are so frightfully high in this City at present that they could not take lower rents, as a rule, and make fair returns from the capital invested. He was sometimes led to wonder how they got along at all with the taxes and mortgages that were piled up on property all over the City. If any material reductions took place it would be in the high class rents when owners find that they are likely to be left tenantless. Of course when things shape themselves that way a man will do better to take $3,000 for a house than ask $4,000 all the year without finding a tenant. He believed many of the owners of first-class property would follow this course as a matter of combined prudence and necessity. Houses were in good demand at last year's rates, and the supply was not by any means excessive. Among the working classes of people, artisans, small tradesmen, and mechanics, who generally occupy floors, landlords would perhaps reduce rents a dollar or two per month, but not more, for they could not do it; and if business revives briskly in the Spring even these slight reductions will be abated, and the rents will be put up to last year's figures. He had already in many cases reduced rents among this class of tenants a dollar or two per month during the past three months, merely to do what little he could to ease their positions, and he found owners of that class of property disposed to be lenient as possible in the existing hard times. But taking a broad, general view of the whole field, there was nothing whatever, so far as present conditions show anything of the future, to believe that rents would vary from those of 1873.

Mr. Cole, of Hine, Cole & Gray, Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street, expressed the same views in substance as did Mr. Kavanagh, and stated that in their agencies they had in many cases already reduced rents a dollar or two among the artisan or tenement classes, and that these rates would be maintained throughout the year unless trade revived. Then, in that case, even the slight reduction would be put on again. These views were also corroborated by a large number of agents on the east side of the City.

Mr. Charles Potter, of the firm of Potter Brothers, while corroborating all that has been stated above as to rents in the City proper, also stated that rents in the new districts in the upper parts of the City were considerably advanced over last year's rates, and now fairly approximated Harlem property.

RENTS IN BROOKLYN.

The reporter visited in Brooklyn a number of the leading real estate agents of that city, and the same general tone prevailed there. Among the firms called on were Messrs. S. Hendlow, Lewis & Moody, J. N. Kalley, D. & M. Chauncey, and others. Brooklyn first-class property has not suffered in comparison with that of New-York, for the reason that their first-class rates are not so high as those of New-York, and are consequently within easier reach. In fact, there was every indication that Brooklyn first-class property would be in demand by New-Yorkers, who were giving up their houses in this City. A first-class house in Brooklyn brings about the same rent as a second class house in New-York, and for this reason many of the better class of Metropolitans were looking for houses across the river. There had not been any great activity in building in Brooklyn in the latter part of 1873, and as a consequence, though there was a fair demand, prices would rule about the same.

IN JERSEY CITY.

The prospects among property owners in Jersey City are much better than elsewhere. Rents there always range considerably lower than in New-York or Brooklyn, and Messrs. J. M. Gibson and Woodward and Sherwood, and other agents who were visited spoke quite hopefully of the coming season. Rents, of course, will not be reduced at all, but there will be a livelier demand for houses than heretofore, as very many people, living both in New-York and Brooklyn, are preparing to move to the cheaper or more reasonable localities, in consequence of the depression in business.

As Mr. Gibson explained, the best house in Jersey City does not rent for more than $1,500 a year, and as a consequence people who like stylish comfort at home, and must have it though they cannot afford it in New-York, go to Jersey City and secure it in the new fashionable quarters on the Heights at rates which they can afford. Of fifteen persons who had called on him during Saturday morning in search of houses, twelve were New-Yorkers and Brooklynites.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BLIND JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although Justice is represented with a bandage over her eyes, she is rarely so blind as she appeared in the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday last. John Mulholland, the proprietor of a dog and cock pit in Mott street, was put on his trial for having operated a cock-fight in his den one day last week, whereat himself and thirty-seven other roughs were arrested and fined $20 each, he alone giving bail in $1,000 to stand a separate trial, under the impression that his innocence, through some means not recognized by law, could be made more apparent than that of the spectators whom he had assembled to witness the spectacle. Judging by the fate of his comrades, however, he wisely concluded not to avail himself of the inestimable privilege of freemen, "trial by jury," and so put in a plea of "guilty" in the lower court. After the pleading of the culprit, Mr. Bergh, prosecuting, desired to be heard. He drew a comparison between the crime of the prisoner, who deliberately, and in open contempt of law, erected, operated, and sustained a place for conducting the nefarious business with which he was charged, and that of the needy offender, whose poverty sometimes compels him to forget the law; and finally read to the court the various statutes made with express reference to the case under consideration. Their Honors, to the astonishment of every person in court, including the prisoner himself, imposed the ridiculous fine of $50, completely ignoring the requirements of the law, which inflicts "imprisonment not exceeding one year, or fine of $250, or both, when conviction ensues. Mr. Bergh was naturally much chagrined by this result, which was brought about by the interference of the official—senior Magistrate, it is said—who was present to influence his three less experienced colleagues, then sitting, and who has already received a severe rebuke in your columns for similar unfriendliness to the cause of brute protection. Now, the following points of law are directly affected by this decision:

First—Ignorance of the statutes cannot be urged, because the very words were read aloud in open court to the Magistrates.

Second—It was no case for "discretion" in inflicting a mild sentence, because the prisoner pleaded guilty of the whole charge, without any suggestions even of mitigating circumstances.

Third—The law would not have fixed the limit of punishment without intending that the full limit should be inflicted where a clear case was made out, and no pretense of excuse offered.

Fourth—Thirty-five were convicted and find $20 each on the same occasion, and yet he who was really the cause of the offense being committed, and incited them to violate the law, according to his own admission, is fined only $50, when the law provides a heavy fine, along with one year's imprisonment!

If it be the sincere desire of the court to suppress these disgusting orgies, its course on Saturday is exactly the way not to do it; and in proof of this the officers of the society, about twenty-four hours after the rendition of the foregoing decision, arrested twenty-five persons engaged in the same business, at a den at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, some of whom are the identical ones so mercifully cared for by Justices Sherwood, Murray, and Otterbourg. We shall see whether Justice, in their case, will not open her eyes to their real deserving.

LEX.

TREES IN OUR PUBLIC SQUARES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly put in a good word with our President of the Park Commission for the trees in Madison and Union squares? They were cut and trimmed to such an extent last Spring that nothing but wrecks and ruins, giving no shade, are left. They certainly cannot require any more trimming this year, but, lo and behold! the saw was at work on them again this morning. Now, woodmen, spare those trees.

CITIZEN OF GOTHAM.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

A BROAD HINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the Papers the subscriptions Made for the Poor by a Great many Benevolent People and I see by to Days Herald Subscriptions Coming throug Mayor Havemeyers hands But not one Cent do I see of his Subscription, now mr. Editor who Can do more good than Mayor Havemeyer he being a Millionaire and President of one of the Largest Coal Companies in the United States, why Dont he Donate a Small Quantity of Coal to the Poor of his Own ward there is Plenty of them in need it and it would be no trouble for him to find out the Deserving ones, no he is a Perfect Miser rich as he is he goes to market and beats down the Store Keeper to the Lowest Cent I have known him for the Last forty years and never known him to give away a Cent

Poor fellow he is a laboring man and as you say he ought to have a Clay Bust

Resp'y Yours

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform one of the many readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES why the list of unclaimed letters remaining in the New-York Post Office is printed only in an obscure paper.

It seems very strange to me that the list above referred to is not given to some respectable New-York daily to publish, and it occurred to me that you were the proper person to enlighten me; so if you will comply with the above request you will relieve,

Yours respectfully,

G. STEELE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874.

[We know nothing about it.]

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM ELSWORTH DUNSCOMB.

The grave has scarcely closed upon the much-lamented James W. Gerard when we are called upon to record the death of William Elsworth Dunscomb, one of the oldest and most honored of our citizens. He died yesterday afternoon at 2:40 o'clock, at his residence, No. 29 Bleecker street, at the ripe age of eighty-five years, having been born on the 24th of December, 1788. Few men have been so well known or so highly esteemed among our old citizens as he, and his death will be considered as the severing of an important link in the chain that connects us with the past. Mr. Dunscomb was a graduate of Columbia College, of the Class of 1806, and choosing the law as his profession he was admitted to the Bar in 1809, and continued to practice for many years in partnership with Martin Wilkins, father of the late Gouverneur Morris Wilkins. He was an officer of the army in the war of 1812. During the latter part of his life Mr. Dunscomb was prominently identified with the affairs of Trinity Church, of which he has been vestryman since the year 1830. He was one of the committee under whose direction the church as it now stands was built. He was Controller of the Corporation for many years, until, no longer able to attend to the duties of the office, he resigned about three years ago and was succeeded by Rev. Morgan Dix. But he continued to hold the position of Senior Warden down to the time of his death. He was also a Trustee of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, an officer of the Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, and a member of the Historical Society. He continued in the enjoyment of excellent health almost to the hour of his death, the immediate cause of which was an attack of pneumonia, ending in paralysis. A true Christian gentleman—of him it may indeed be truly said that he goes down to the grave "full of years and full of honors."

ROLLING-MILL LABOR.

The members of the Ohio Valley Iron Association, representing fourteen manufactories and rolling-mills in Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky, met in Louisville last week. Resolutions were adopted declaring it necessary to compete with Pittsburg in her prices for labor, and notifying all employes of members of the association who desire to be retained in their employment to report their readiness to go to work on or before the 20th inst. at the Pittsburg prices, as proposed on Dec. 10. All who fail to so report will be discharged, and a printed list of the workmen discharged will be furnished to members of the association, who will refuse to employ them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Matilda Nott, aged seventy-seven years, of No. 558 Tenth avenue, dropped dead while walking in Thirty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, yesterday.

A reception to the officers and crew of the Polaris, tendered by the American Geographical Society, will take place this evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

Charles F. Shore, of No. 89 Wooster street, was held in $500 bail, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, on a charge of stealing a barrel of whisky from the store of John B. Saltzseider, of No. 142 Spring street.

Prosper Evans, who, it will be remembered, attempted to murder his wife and child on the 9th of February, while in a fit of temporary insanity, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for examination. His wife did not appear in court.

The funeral of the late Thomas B. Brockway, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel, will take place, at 11 A. M. to-day, from the Washington place entrance of the hotel. The services will be conducted by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, assisted by Rev. Dr. Deems, and the remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

At a meeting of the members of the Ninety-sixth Regiment yesterday, a draft of a protest prepared by a committee appointed at a previous meeting, protesting against a general order of Gen. Shaler characterizing the regiment as mutinous on account of the Centre Market Armory affair, was presented. The document is to be addressed to the Governor through Senator Gross.

Some time between Saturday night and yesterday morning the saloon and restaurant of John Kaufman, at No. 260½ Water street, was broken into and robbed of a quantity of clothing and cigars. The case was placed in the hands of Sergt. Blair and Officers Schenck and Irving, of the Second Precinct, who arrested Alexander and Arthur C. Wright, Henry Lang, and William Ball, four young men, who had hired a furnished room in the same house. The stolen property was found in their possession.

BROOKLYN.

A man named Andrew Dunsback died suddenly in the liquor store of Charles Wilcox, No. 44 Myrtle avenue, last evening. The Coroner has been notified.

Yesterday a fire broke out in the cellar of a hardware store, No. 267 Grand street, owned by Jeremiah Brown. Damage, $2,500; insured for $2,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

Nelly Gray, residing at No. 66 Sixth avenue, attempted to jump overboard yesterday from one of the Fulton Ferry-boats, but was prevented by the deck hands, who gave her in charge of an officer.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Sunday-school Association will meet in Huntington Tuesday, the 24th inst.

The Methodists are about to build a church at Merrick, on the line of the South-side Railroad, (where camp-meetings are held yearly,) to cost $4,000.

The schooner Abby Morton, ashore on Mount Misery, east of the entrance to Port Jefferson Bay, is to be stripped and abandoned, as she is regarded as not worth the probable cost of getting her off.

The South-side Railroad telegraph-poles and instruments, together with everything belonging to the road in Queens County, were levied upon on Saturday by Deputy Sheriff Bennett, of Jamaica, in satisfaction of a judgment against the company.

The French steamer Alexandre Duchey, ashore at Southampton, has settled down pretty deeply into the sand, which has also banked up inside of her to a considerable extent. The prospect of getting her off appears to be very poor.

The three-masted schooner Experiment, from San Domingo for Boston, loaded with honey and other commodities, went ashore in the storm of Saturday morning last about one mile west of Pon Quogue light. The Captain, with his wife and child, and the crew, were saved in the life-boat. The schooner, it is feared, will prove a total loss.

Mrs. Betsey Case, widow, of Southold, died last week at the age of ninety-three. At her funeral were some of her children, whose ages range from fifty-four to seventy-five, and all of whom, excepting one, reside in the vicinity of Peconic. Mrs. Case leaves 103 living descendants in children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.

Mr. Jackson Carpenter, a resident of South Glen Cove, about seventy-five years of age, took a ride on a railroad on Thursday last for the first time in his life. He had never seen a railroad or a railroad car before, although he is older than any railroad in the country, and he has not been to New-York for forty-five years. He was forced to go to Jamaica on important business, and hence this unusual departure from his usual custom.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Cold Spring Harbor, which has been rebuilt and entirely changed in size and form, will be dedicated on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The dedication sermon will be preached by Rev. L. H. King, D. D., and there will be a sermon in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele. The dedicatory services will also be continued over the following Sabbath.

The store of John Betts, merchant tailor, of Huntington, was, early on Saturday morning, entered by burglars, who carried away ready-made clothing of the value of about $100. They made a speedy exit from the premises. Entrance was effected through a show-window, in which a large pane of glass was broken. Suspicion fastens upon several persons who were seen prowling in the neighborhood on the evening previous.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon confirmation and baptism services were held at the Mission Chapel at Castleton Corners, in Castleton.

Mr. Seaton, tax collector of the town of Castleton, has given bonds for the collection of taxes on the extension of time in the sum of $108,000.

Yesterday Timothy Gibson was arraigned before Justice Collins of Castleton, charged with violating the Excise law in keeping his place open on Sunday. The Justice held him to bail in $200 to answer.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph White was observed going from door to door in one of the streets of Jersey City, on Saturday night, and examining locks. Justice Seymour committed him to the Penitentiary for ninety days, as a professional sneak-thief.

The trial of Joseph W. Freeman, for the murder of his mother, which was postponed last Tuesday, will begin in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Bedle, to-morrow. Norman L. Rowe has withdrawn from the case, and Hon. Leon Abbett and Jonathan Dixon, Jr., have been retained for the defense.

James Kearney was, yesterday morning, committed for trial by Justice Seymour, of Jersey City, on a charge of burglary. He entered the residence at No. 184 Montgomery street, and was in the act of preparing a bundle of clothing for removal when he was detected by one of the ladies of the house. He knocked her down, and attempted to escape. She pursued him, however, and he was captured.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:53 | Sun sets.....5:36 | Moon sets...6:23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:47 | Gov. Island..8:36 | Hell Gate....9:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Feb. 15.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen Jan. 31, via Southampton Feb. 3, with mdse. and 127 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 12th inst. passed a schooner-rigged steam-ship bound W.; 15th inst., at 4 A. M., about 120 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a steamer bound E. showing two blue lights.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New Orleans Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers, to F. Baker. Feb. 11, lat. 27 15 N., lon. 79 48 W., spoke schr. Frances, from St. Andrews, Fla., for Baltimore. Same day, &c., saw a bark ashore near Hillsboro.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Feb. 7, via Key West 11th, with mdse. and passengers, to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Wenters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers, to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Republic, (of Boston,) McGilvery, Manila Oct. 22, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Wylo, (of London,) Brown, Manila 143 ds., with sugar and hemp to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Jan. 18, Chief Mate David Thomson, a native of Glasgow, aged 31 years, died of consumption, and was buried at sea; Feb. 10, Joseph Bailey, a seaman, a native of Barbadoes, aged 26 years, fell off the jibboom and was lost; Feb. 11, F. Anderson, a British seaman, aged 40 years, fell off the topgallant forecastle to the deck, and died two hours after from injuries received.

Bark Olaf Kyrre, (Norw.,) Bergh, Dunkirk 54 ds. in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather to lat. 9 and 10. Feb. 4, lat. 30, lon. 65 30, spoke bark Ada, from Hamburg for Savannah.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Sisson, St. Jago 21 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Had variable weather.

Bark Eliza, (of Jersey,) Le Chevalier, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Bark Gipsy, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cremor, Cadiz 46 ds., with wine to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Mozart, (Ger.,) Juilcber, London 50 ds., in ballast to Chas. Luling & Co.

Brig Osseo, Loury, Messina Dec. 22 and Gibraltar Jan. 1, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles, &c.

Brig Bismarck, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) McCully, Progreso 22 ds., with logwood to Marcial & Co.

Brig Johanne Margrethe, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Dublin 50 ds., with porter and mineral waters to E. & J. Burke.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Hassell, Maracaibo Dec. 7, via Bermuda Feb. 3, with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig I. Howland, (of Boston,) Keene, Savannah 7 ds., to S. C. Loud & Co.; is bound to New-Haven.

Brig Rachel, (Aust.,) Mocovich, Cork 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Newtown, Havana 10 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Lizzie Ives, Saxton, Para 23 ds., with rubber and hides to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Ellen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Israel, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Geo. D. Loud, Brower, Clark's Island, with stone.

Schr. Etta E. Tanner, Rich, Grand Menan, with fish to Master.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. A. S. Rowe, Dayton, Grand Menan, with fish to Master.

Schr. City of Chelsea, Kenniston, Clark's Island, with stone.

Schr. Harvest Home, Kendall, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. T. D. Baker, Baker, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Longwood, Higgins, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Carrie E. Mills, White, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. K. T. Trundy, Hallock, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Decker, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Peter Segar, Ellis, New-Haven.

Schr. Brazos, Tryon, New-Haven.

Schr. Albert Mason, Ross, New-Haven.

Schr. Charley Miller, Jones, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Majestic, Dodge, Providence.

Schr. Idaho, Jameson, Providence.

Schr. Annie M. Nash, Nash, Providence.

Schr. R. E. Yates, (of Damariscotti,) Yates, Frontera, Mex., 22 ds., with mahogany to Moller & Thebaud. Sld. in company with schr. Altavela for New-York; left in port schr. Helen Augusta, for New-York in 5 ds.

Schr. Azelda and Laura, McIndoe, Baracoa, 10 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass; left in port schr. Ida Birdsall, for Sagua next day to load for New-York.

Schr. Carrie Nelson, French, Providence, for Norfolk.

Schr. George H. Mills, Tillotson, Providence, for Norfolk.

Schr. George H. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Telegraph, Haskell, Belfast, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, fresh E.: cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Arr. to-day—Steamers Martha Stevens, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia. Yesterday—Steamers Vindicator, from New-York; Wm. Woodward, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia. Bark Adelaide, from Rio. Cld. Yesterday—Steamers Josephine Thomson, for New-York; Wm. Whilden for Philadelphia; schr. Ann E. Carll, for Boston. Sld. Yesterday—Steam-ship Berlin, for Bremen; bark Ada Carter, for Martinique; brig C. M. Goodrich, for West Indies; schr. Resolute, for West Indies.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Arr. steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia; brigs Arthur, from Ponce; Nebo, from Fortune Island; Tropic, from Grand Turk; steamer Wm. Crane, from Norfolk; schr. Lucy Holmes, from Mayaguez.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 15.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; bark Maggie Horton, from Liverpool, and Aurelia, of Quebec, from Belfast, for Tybee, (lost spars, &c.;) schrs. John Shay, from Cardenas, for Philadelphia, (dismantled;) ship Lady Dufferin, from Savannah. Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Equator, for Philadelphia, and Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 15.—Arr. barks Tetania, from Havre; Erstatningen, from Bristol, (seeking cargo;) brigs Skjold, from Rio, for Baltimore; Helen, from Turk's Island, (for orders;) H. Houston, from Messina, for Baltimore; schr. B. F. Waite, from Matanzas, for Baltimore; (encountered hurricane on the 11th inst. and lost deck-load, boat stove, and galley and bulwarks swept away.) Passed in for Baltimore, barks Lubra and Winnifred, from Rio; brig Mary E. Leighton, from Matanzas. Passed out, steamer Berlin, for Bremen; barks Herzog Ernst, for Rotterdam; King Harold, for Newry; Johann Ludwig, for Cork, and Usko, for Queenstown; brig Electra, for Berbice. Also, passed in for Baltimore, ship Sirius, from Amsterdam; bark Lalia W., from Liverpool; brig C. C. Culson, from Sagua; brig Clara J. Adams, from Havana.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—Sld. bark Minnie, Carvill, for Liverpool, and bark Winogene, for Bremen.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Arr. bark J. E. Wood, from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Emily B. Souder, from New-York. Sld. steamers Yazoo, for Philadelphia; George Washington, for New-York; Guillermo, from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 15.—The schr. J. C. Thompson, from Jacksonville, for Philadelphia, put in here for repairs, having lost deck-load of lumber and sails.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 15.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; ship Friga, from Liverpool; bark Aneroid, (?) from Havre, (and ordered to Philadelphia;) schrs. L. C. Hickman, from Port Royal; K. C. Rankin, from Portsmouth; W. L. Elkins, from Charleston for Jacksonville; is wind-bound at the Tybee. Sld. steam-ship Huntsville, for New-York; bark Annie Burrill, for Philadelphia; schrs. Nellie French, for New-York, and H. Sheppard, for ——.

A United States frigate, supposed to be the Juniata, has been cruising off the bar all day.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship Wylo, Oct. 24, lat. 5 N., lon. 108 E., spoke ship Camilla, from Manila, for New-York; Dec. 2, lat. 27 S., lon. 53 E., ship Madras, (Br.,) from Java, for Queenstown, 39 ds. out; 15th, lat. 32 S., lon. 32 E., bark Conqueror, (Br.,) from Amoy, for New-York, 65 ds. out; Jan. 31, lat. 58 W., bark Limbe, (of Rouen,) steering to the westward; Feb. 1, lat. 23 N., lon. 60 W., bark Ada, (of Yarmouth, N. S.;) 7th, lat. 29 29 N., lon. 67 46 W., passed a water-logged abandoned ship; no name seen; yellow lower masts; double topsails; close white bulwarks, round full poop; windmill pump rigged, but broken; dark yellow ribbon outside; full poop and topgallant forecastle; cabin washed out; short fore and mizzen topgallant masts; main deck level with the water; saw no one on board.

By ship Republic, Nov. 30, lat. 22 30 S., lon. 69 40 E., spoke bark Chattanooga, from Cebu for New-York; Dec. 26, lat. 24 40 S., lon. 17 30 E., ship Oxford, (Br.,) from Manila for New-York; same time, bark Adelheid, (Ger.,) from Macoa, for do.; Feb. 3, lat. 23 30 N., lon. 63, brig Alwine, (Ger.,) from Cape Town, for do. Feb. 13, lat. 37 N., lon. 72 30, ship Bunker Hill, from Manila, for Boston.

By brig Osseo, Jan. 15, lat. 40 56, lon. 35 10, spoke schr. Gem, from Cape Henry, for Corfu, 23 ds. out.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The Guion steamer Manhattan, Capt. Price, from New-York Feb. 4, arr. to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Inman steamer City of Chester, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Feb. 7, for Liverpool, reached this port at 9:30 to-night.

The White Star steamer Baltic, from New-York Feb. 7, arr. here at 11 P. M.

Silver
BRIDAL GIFTS.

The Gorham Company

now offer for sale the richest and largest collection of WEDDING GIFTS, in Sterling Silver, ever shown in this city. Attractive and beautiful novelties in single pieces, from the least expensive article to the most elaborate and costly. Complete Services for Lunch, Dinner and Tea, including Fruit Bowls, Epergnes, Centre Pieces, etc. A very rich assortment of Tete-a-Tete Services.

Salesrooms of the Company,

BOND STREET, Near Broadway.

The Old Reliable
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
The Great Family Medicine,
For all diseases of the KIDNEYS and kindred organs.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
For the cure of Dropsy, Diabetes, Gravel, and all obscure diseases.

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For Premature Decay, Loss of Vigor, and all disorders of the Urinary Organs.

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$90 for No. 1 Largest Family Size.
JAMES L. [illegible], Nos. 8, 10, 12 [illegible] st.
Orders for repairs attended to.

GARDENING.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, MARried, [illegible] cultivation [illegible] and [illegible] address [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH E. GAY, plaintiff, against GEORGE ARENTS, Francis A. Artault, William Beldin, Simeon Baldwin, Jr., John Bloodgood, Edward H. Benner, John Bonner, John L. Brownell, Philip Bruns, Henry Clews, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., R. Egerton, William M. Earle, Robert S. Elliott, G. Furman, James Gandolfo, Henry S. Germond, Charles A. Grymes, Gilbert L. Haight, individually, and as President of the New-York Mining Stock Board; Samuel B. Hard, Albert G. Heminway, Henry C. Hepburn, Robert M. Headen, Henry L. Horton, F. R. Ketchum, Rufus W. King, Cyrus J. Lawrence, De Witt C. Lawrence, Edward Livermore, Samuel F. Lockwood, H. W. Low, John A. Lewis, R. M. McJimsey, David Milliken, Samuel A. Mills, George D. Munroe, Charles O. Morris, individually, and as Secretary of the New-York Mining Stock Board; J. Wyman Morris, Fred Nathan, Isaac B. Newcombe, Albert H. Nicolay, John B. Norris, John O'Neil, William F. Owens, Joseph A. Patchen, Samuel W. Patchen, Augustus S. Peabody, George Phipps, W. H. Phipps, Charles H. Pierce, John Poudir, Richard H. Rickard, Nathan W. Riker, J. Frank Rosenbaum, Benjamin B. Rorke, Salem T. Russell, Edward P. Selmser, Francis G. Saltonstall, Charles M. Stead, Philip H. Stevens, Robert Stuyvesant, Jacob Stout, John J. Thomas, Peter B. Taylor, H. A. Tucker, Coll J. Turner, Coe D. Tows, William R. Utley, Albert H. Vernam, W. H. Wittingham, Robert Winthrop, E. K. Willard, Henry S. Wilson, Henry Zavala, Mary L. Wainwright, Executrix, &c., of J. H. Wainwright, deceased; Amelia Wolff, Executrix, &c., of Edward Wolff, deceased; George C. Dunbar, E. W. Mitchell, and J. P. Robinson, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 45 William street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 19, 1874.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York Jan. 31, 1874.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f16-1aw7wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, plaintiff, against THE A. & W. SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Amasa Sprague, and William Sprague, Edward Wight, and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1873; on ten thousand dollars thereof, with interest from Jan. 1, 1874; on ten thousand dollars thereof, and with interest on ten thousand dollars thereof from Jan. 3, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 5, 1874.

DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—The complaint in the above action was duly filed on the 10th day of January, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the new Court-house in said City.

DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f9-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—JOHN A. WEEKS and GEORGE H. FORSTER, composing the firm of Weeks & Forster, plaintiffs, against GEORGE RUDGE, Jr. defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, ($1,939 38,) with interestt from the 23d day of July, 1871, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 15, 1873.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja12-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HENRY HULL, PLAINtiff, against PAULINE BOURGOISE, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $100, with interest from the 28th day of January, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 28, 1874.

The complaint herein was filed Feb. 11, 1874.

JOHN HENRY HULL,
[illegible]

[illegible]